# THE PHILANTHROPIST,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, N. W. corner of Main & Sixth streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

TERMS .-- Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance .-Three Dollars if not peid till the expiration of the year. Letters on business should be directed to the Publishing Agent, those relating to the editorial department, to the Editor. in all cases post paid.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

From the Emancipator.

CORRESPONDENCE, Between the Hon, F. H. Elmonk, one of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, and JAMES G. BIRNET, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the American Anti-

Slavery Society. REMARKS IN EXPLANATION. ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, New York, ?

May 24, 1838, In January, a tract entitled "WHY WORK FOR SLAVE?" was issued from this office by the agent of the Cent-a-week Societies. A copy of it was transmitted to the Hon. John C. Calhoun;—to him, because he has seemed, the Hon. John C. Calnoun;—to him, because he has eventual, from the first, more solicitous than the generality of southern politicians, to possess himself of accurate information about the Anti-Slavery movement. A note written by me accompanied the tract, informing Mr. Calhoun, why it was

long afterward, the following letter was received from the Hon. F. H. Elmore, of the House of Representatives in Congress. From this and another of his letters just now received, it seems, that the slaveholding representatives in Congress, after conferring together, appointed a committee of their own number, to obtain authentic information of the intentions and progress of the Anti-Slavery association and that Mr. Elmore was selected, as the South Carolina

Several other communications have passed between Mr. Elmore and me. They relate, chiefly, however, to the transmission and reception of Anti-slavery publications, which requested to be sent to him, -and to other matters not having any connection with the merits of the main subject. It is therefore thought unnecessary to publish them. It may be sufficient to remark of all the communications received from Mr. Elmore-that they are characterized by exemplary courtesy and good temper, and that they bear the impress of an educated, refined, and liberal mind.

It is intended to circulate this correspondence throughout the whole country. If the information it communicates be mportant for southern Representatives in Congress, it is not s so for their Constituents. The Anti-Slavery movement has become so important in a National point of view, that no stateman can innocently remain ignorant of its progress and tendencies. The facts stated in my answer may be relied on, in proportion to the degree of accuracy to which they lay claim,-the arguments will, of course, be estimated

according to their worth. JAMES G. BIRNEY, Cor. Sec. Am. A. S. Soc. Published by order of Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16, 1838. To Jas. G. Birney, Esq.

SIN:-A letter from you to the Hon. John C. Calhoun dated 26th January last, has been given to me, by him, in which you say, (in reference to the abolitionists or Anti-Slavery Societies,) "we have nothing to conceal—and should you desire any information as to our procedure, it will be cheerfully communicated on [my] being apprised of your wishes." The frankness of this unsolicited offer, indicates e, which has caused the present communication, and which demands the same full and frank disclosure of the views with which the subjoined

inquiries are proposed.

Your letter was handed to me in consequence of a duty assigned me by my delegation, and which requires me procure all the authentic information I can, as to the nature and intentions of yours and similar associations, in order that we may, if we deem it advisable, lay the information before our people, so that they may be prepared to decide uuderstandingly, as to the course it becomes them to pursue on this all important question. If you "have nothing to conceal," and it is not imposing too much on, what may have been, an unguarded proffer, I will esteem your compliance as a courtesy to an opponent, and be pleased to have an opportunity to make a suitable return. And if, on the other hand, you have the least difficulty or objection, I trust you will not hesitate to withhold the information sought for as I would not have it, unless as freely given, as it will, if deem-

ed expedient, be freely used.
Your ob'nt serv't, F. H. ELMORE, of S. C.

QUESTIONS for J. G. Birney, Esq, Cor. Sec. A. A. S. 1. How many Societies, affiliated with that of which yo are the Cor. Sec., are there in the United States? And ho many members belong to them in the aggregate?

2. Are there any other societies similar to yours, and not affiliated with it, in the U. States? and how many and what is the aggregate of their members?

3. Have you affiliation, intercourse or connection with any similar societies out of the United States, and in what 4. Do your or similar societies exist in the Colleges and

other Literary institutions of the non-slaveholding states, and to what extent? 5. What do you estimate the numbers of those who co-

operate in this matter at? What proportion do they bear in the population of the Northern States, and what in the n-slaveholding States? Are they increasing, and 5. What is the object your associations aim at? does it

extend to abolition of slavery only in the District of Co. lumbia, or in the whole slave country? 7. By what means and under what power do you propose

o carry your views into effect?

8. What has been for three years past, the annual income of your societies? and how is it raised? 9. In what way and to what purpose do you apply thes

10. How many printing presses and periodical publica 11. To what classes of persons do you address your publications, and are they addressed to the judgment, the imagi-

nation, or the feelings? 12. Do you propagate your doctrines by any other means than oral and written discussions,—for instance, by prints and pictures in manufactures—say pocket handkerchiefs, &c.1 Pray, state the various modes!

13. Are your hopes and expectations increased or le y the events of the last year, and, especially, by the of this Congress? And will your exertions be re-

action of this Congress? And will laxed or increased?

14. Have you any permanent fund, and how much?

Anti-Slavery Rooms, New York, March 8, 1838.

Hen. F. H. ELMORE, Member of Congress from S. Carolina:

SIR,—I take pleasure in furnishing the information you are so politely asked for, in your letter of the 16th ult., in have so politely asked for, in your letter of the 16th ult, in relation to the American Anti-Slavery miety—and trust, that this correspondence, by presenting has been light, the objects and measures of the Society, may contribute to dispel, not only from your own mind, but—if it be diffused pel, not only hold your tensor the minds of our tensor cuts, throughout the South—from the minds of our tensor cuts, as enter on the examination of its claims to public favor. as enter on the examination of its claims to public lavor, without bias, will find that it aims intelligently, not only at the promotion of the interests of the slave, but of the master—not only at the re-animation of the republican principles of our Constitution, but at the establishment of the Union on an enduring basis.

I shall proceed to state the several questions submitted in year ago, prior to the report of that Committee, and to the successful lecturer.

Joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and year ago, prior to the report of that Committee, and to the successful lecturer.

your letter, and answer them, in the order in which they

"1. How many Societies, affiliated with that of which you are Corresponding Secretary, are there in the United States? And how many members belong to them IN THE

Answan, Our anniversaries are held on the second

Tuesdays in May. Returns of Societies are made only a Middle non-slaveholding States? Are they increasing, short time before. In May 1835, there were 225 auxiliaries reported. In May 1836,—527. In May 1837,—1006. Rerns for the anniversary in May next have not come in yet. It may, however, be safely said, that the increase since last May, is not less than 400. Of late, the multiplication of numbers were few-societies, now being not deemed so necessary for the advancement of our cause. The auxiliaries average not less than 80 members each—making an aggregate of 112,480. Others estimate the auxiliaries at 1500. and the average of members in each at 100. I give you what I believe to be the lowest numbers.

"2. Are there any other Societies similar to yours, and not affiliated with it in the United States? And how many, and what is the aggregate of their members?" ANSWER.-Several Societies have been formed in the Methodist connection within the last two years-although most of the Methodists who are abolitionists, are members of societies auxiliary to the American. These societies have been originated by ministers and others, of weight and in-fluence, who think, that their brethren can be more easily persuaded, as a religious body, to aid in the Anti-slavery ovement of the country by this two-fold action. None of the large religious denominations bid fairer, soon to be on the side of emancipation, than the Methodist. Of the number of these Non-Auxiliary Societies I am not informed. The Illinois State Society comes under the same class. The Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the Corresponding Secretary was slain by a pro-slavery mob, a few days after its organiza-tion. Since, it has not held a meeting—and I have no data for stating the number of its members. It is supposed not to be large.—Neither is the Delaware State Anti-Slavery society, organized a few weeks ago, at Wilmington, auxi liary to the American. I have no information as to its numbers. The Manumission Society, in this city, formed in 1785, with John Jay, its first, and Alexander Hamilton, its second President, might from its name, be supposed to be af-filiated with the American. Originally, its object, so far as regarded the slaves, and those illegally held as slaves, in this tate, was in a great measure similar. Slavery being extinmished in New York in 1827, as a state system, the efforts f the Manumission Society are confined now to the rescue om kidnappers and others, of such persons as are really free, by the laws of the land, but who have been reduced to slavery. Of the old Abolition Societies organized in the nd under the influence of Franklin and Rush and Jay and the most active of their co-ajutors, but few remain. Their declension may be ascribed to this defect—they did not inflexibly ask for immediate emancipation. The Pennlin, President, and Dr. Rush, Secretary, is still in existence-but unconnected with the American Society. Some of st active and benevolent members of both the asso ciations last named, are members of the American Society. Besides the societies already mentioned, there may be in the ountry, a few others of Anti-slavery name, but they are of mall note and efficiency, and are unconnected with this.

any similar societies out of the United States, and in what untries?" Answer.—A few Anti-slavery Societies have spontaneously sprung up in Canada. Two have declared themselves auxiliary to the American. We have an agent—a native of the United States-in Upper Canada; not with a view to the organization of societies, but to the moral and intellectual evation of the ten thousand colored people there; most of whom have escaped from slavery in this republic, that they ight enjoy freedom under the protection of a monarchy In Great Britain, there are numerous Anti-slavery Societies whose particular object, of late, has been, to bring about the abolition of the Apprentice system as established by the Emancipation act in her slaveholding colonies. In England, there is a Society whose professed object is, to abolish slavery "French Society for the Abolition of Slavery," was founded in 1834. I shall have the pleasure of transmitting to you wo pamphlets containing an account of some of its eedings; from which you will learn, that the Duc de Broglie is its presiding officer, and many of the most dis-inguished and influential of the public men of that country are members. In Hayti also, an Anti-slavery Society has are memoers. In Hayl also, an Allicantery Societies of lately been formed. These are all the foreign Societies of which I have knowledge. They are connected with the American by no formal affiliation. The only intercourse between them and it is, that which springs up spontaneous y among those of every land who sympathize with Huma ity in her conflicts with Slavery.

"4. Do your or similar societies exist in the College and other literary institutions of the non-slaveholding States, and to what extent?"

ANSWER .- Strenuous efforts have been made, and the are still being made, by those who have the direction of most of the literary and theological institutions of the free States, to bar out our principles and doctrines, and prevent the formation of societies among the students. this course they have been prompted by various, and possibly, in their view—good motives. One of them, I think i ot uncharitable to say, is, to conciliate the wealthy citizens of the South, that they may send their sons to the North, to swell the College catalogues. Neither do I think it uncha ritable to say, that in this we have a manifestation of that Aristocratic pride, which feeling itself honored, by having entrusted to its charge the sons of distant, opulent and disnguished planters, fails not to dull every thing like sympa thy for those whose unpaid toil supplies the means so lavish ly expended in educating southern youth at northern colle

ges. These efforts at suppression or restraint, on the par of Faculties and Boards of Trusties, have heretofore succeeded to a considerable extent. Anti-slavery Societies, not withstanding, have been formed in a few of our most distin guished Colleges and Theological seminaries. Public opi nion, however, is beginning to call for a relaxation of re straints and impositions; they are yielding to its demands; and nom, for the most part, sympathy for the slave may be manifested by our generous College youth, in the institution of A. S. Societies, without any downright prohibition by their more politic teachers. College societies will probably increase hereafter more rapidly than heretofore; as, in addition to the removal or relaxation of former restraints just referred to, the murder of Mr. Lovejoy—the assaults on Freedom of speech and of the press—the prostration of the Right of Petition in Congress, &c. &., all believed to have been perpetrated, to secure slavery from the scrutiny tha ent world is demanding, have greatly augmented the number of our College abolitionists. They are for the most part, the diligent, the intellectual, the religious, of the United in societies, their influence is generally extensively felt in the surrounding region;—dispersed, i seems scarcely less effective. An instance of the latter de serves particular notice. The Trustees and Faculty of or of our theological and literary institutions united for the suppression of Anti-slavery action among the students; the latter refused to cease pleading for the slave, as he had no power to plead for himself; they left the institution; were providentially dispersed through various parts of the country, and made useful in a remarkable manner, in advancing the cause of humanity and liberty. One of these dismissed brought up in the mids students, the son of a slaveholde students, the son of a slaveholder, brought up in the of slavery, and well acquainted with its peculiarities, succeeded in persuading a pious father to emancipate his four-teen slaves. After lecturing a long time with signal success, and contracting a disease of the throat, which prevented him from further prosecuting his labors in this way, he visited the West Indies, eighteen months ago, in company with another gentleman of the most ample qualifications, with another gentleman of the most ample qualifications, to note the operation of the British Emancipation act. Together they collected a mass of facts—now in a course of publication—that will astonish, as it ought to delight, the

adoption by the Senate and House of Representatives of their memorable resolutions in favor of the power of Con-gress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and of "5. What do you estimate the number of those who cooperate in the matter at? What proportion do they bear in the population of the Northern States, and what in the

and at what rate?" ANSWER .- Those who stand ready to join our Societies

on the first suitable occasion, may be set down as equal iu number to those who are now actually members. who are ready, fully to co-operate with us, in supporting Societies has not kept pace with the progress of our principles. Where these are well acceived, our agents are not so &c., may be estimated at double if not treble, the joint numbers of those who already are members, and those who are ready to join us as members. The Recording Secretary of achusetts Society stated a few weeks ago, that the abolitionists in the various minor societies in that State were one in thirty of the whole population. The proportion of abolitionists to the whole population is greater in Massachusetts than in any other of the free States, except Vermont, where the spirit of liberty has almost escaped the corruptions which slavery has infused into it in most of its sister states, by means of commercial and other intercourse with In MAINE, not much of systematic effort has, as yet, been put forth to enlighten her population as to our principles and proceedings. I attended the Anniversary of the State Society, held on the 31st of January, at Augusta, the seat of government. The ministers of the large religious tions were beginning, as I was told, to unite with us-and politicians to descry the ultimate prevalence of our principles. The impression I received was, that much could, and that much would, speedily be done. In NEW HAMPSHIRE, more labor has been expended, and a greate effect produced. Public functionaries who have been pleased to speak in contemptuous terms of the progress of abolition ism both in Maine and New Hampshire, will, it is thought, soon be made to see, through a medium not at all deceptive the grossness of their error. In Rhode Island, our princi ples are fast pervading the great body of the people. t is thought, is the only one of the free states, in ubject of abolition has been fully introduced, which has not been disgraced by a mob, triumphant, for the time being, over the right of the people to discuss any, and every matter which they feel interested. A short time previous to the ast election of members of Congress, questions, embodying our views as to certain political measures, were propounded to the several candidates, Respectful answers-an main, conformable with our views-were returned. I shall transmit you a newspaper, containing both the questions and the answers.\* In Connecticut, there has not been, as yet, a great expenditure of abolition effort. Although the noral tone of this State, so far as slavery is concerned, has been a good deal weakened, by the influence of her multiections with the South, yet the energies that have been put forth to reanimate her ancient and lofty feelings, so om proving fruitless, have been followed by the mos encouraging results. Evidence of this is found in the faith ful administration of the laws by judges and juries. In May, a slave who had been brought from Georgia to Hart-ford, successfully asserted her freedom under the laws of Connecticut. The cause was elaborately argued before the Supreme Court. The most eminent counsel at the bar of that State were employed on both sides. And it is but a few days since, two anti-abolition rioters (the only ones on trial) were convicted before the Supreme Court in New Haven, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars each. "3. Have you affiliation, intercourse or connection with and to be imprisoned six months, the longest term author ized by the law. A Convention for the organization of State Society, was held in the city of Hartford on the last day of Feb. It was continued three days. The call for it which I send you) was signed by nearly Eighteen Hun red of the citizens of that State, Seventeen Hundred, a I was informed, are legal voters. The proceedings of the Convention were of the most harmonious and animating In New York, our cause is evidently advancing The State is rapidly coming up to the high ground of prin ciple, so far as universal liberty is concerned, on which the abolitionists would place her. Several large Anti-Slavery Conventions have been held in the Western Counties Their reports are of the most encouraging character. Not is the change more remarkable in the State than in this city. Less than five years ago, a few of the citizens advertised a meeting to be held in Clinton Hall, to form a city Anti-Slathroughout the world. Of the existence of the British societies, you are, doubtless, fully informed; as also of the fact, ties, you are, doubtless, fully informed; as also of the fact, that, in Britain the great mass of the people are opposed to place appointed. They repaired privately to one of the churches, as it existed a little while ago in their own colonies, churches. To this they were pursued by the mob, and slavery as it existed a little while ago in their own colonies, the routed from it, though not before they had completed in the routed from it, though not before they had completed in the most hasty manner, the form of organization. In the sum-mer of 1834, some of the leading political and commercial journals of the city were enabled to stir up the mob against the persons and property of the abolitionists, and several o the most prominent were compelled to leave the city for personal security; their houses were attacked—broken into and, in one instance, the furniture publicly burnt in the street. Now, things are much changed. Many of the merchants and mechanics are favorable to our cause—gentlemen of the bar, especially the younger and more growing ones, are directing their attention to it—twenty-one of our city ministers are professed abolitionists—the churches are beginning to be more accessible to us-our meetings are held in them openly—attract large numbers—are unmoles ed—and the abolitionists sometimes hear themselves com-mended in other assemblies, not only for their honest intentions, but for their respectability and intelligence. New Jersey has, as yet, no State Society, and the number o avowed abolitionists is small. In some of the most populous and influential parts of the State, great solicitude exists on the subject-and the call for lecturers is beginning to be earnest, if not importunate. Pennsylvania has advanced to our principles, just in proportion to the labor that has been bestowed, by means of lectures and publications, in enightening her population as to our objects, and the evils and dangers impending over the whole country, from Southern Slavery. The act of her late Convention in depriving large number of their own constituents (the colored people) of the elective franchise, heretofore possessed by them, with-out any allegation of its abuse on their part, would seem to prove an unpropitious state of public sentiment. We would ther deny nor elude, the force of such evidence. when this measure of the Convention is brought out and unfolded in its true light—shown to be a party measure to bring succor from the South—a mere following in the wake of North Carolina and Tennessee, who led the way, in their new Constitutions, to this violation of the rights their colored citizens, that they might the more firmly contract the wrongs of the enslaved,-a pernicious, a pro fitless violation of great principles—a vulgar defiance of the advancing spirit of humanity and justice—a relapse into the by-gone darkness of a barbarous age-we apprehend from it no serious detriment to our cause. Ohio has been well advanced. In a short time, she will be found among the most prominent of the States on the right side to the contest now going on between the spirit of liberty, emb in the free institutions of the North, and the spirit of slavery pervading the South. Her Constitution publishes the most honorable reprobation of slavery of any other in the Union. In providing for its own revision or amendment, it declares, that no alteration of it shall ever take place, so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude into the State. Her Supreme Court is intelligent and firm. It has lately decided in effect against the Constitutionality of an act of the Legislature, made with a view to favor southern slavery by the persecution of the colored people within he own bounds. She has already abolitionists enough to turn the scale in her State elections, and an abundance of excellent material for augmenting the number. In Indiana, but little has been done, except by the diffusion of our publicastitle has been done, except by the diffusion of our publications. But even with these appliances, several auxiliary Societies have been organized. In Michigan, the leaven of Abolitionism pervades the whole population. The cause is well sustained by a high order of talent; and, we trust soon to see the influence of it in all her public acts. In Illinois, the murder of Lovejoy has multiplied and confirmed aboliticated and confirmed abolitication of the second confirmed con

> the smallness of their numbers at their first organization a few years ago, and who has kept his eyes about him since, \*Since the above was written, at the last election in this State for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the abolitionists interrogated the gentlemen who stood as candidates fo these offices. Two of them answered respectfully and con them answered respectfully and con formably to the views of the abolitionists. Their or neglected to answer at all. The first were elected,

the murder of Lovejoy has multiplied and confirmed aboli-tionists, and led to the formation of many societies, which,

in all prohability, would not have been formed so soon, had

I am not possessed of sufficient data, for stating with

precision, what proportion the abolitionists bear in the population of the Northern and Middle non-slaveholding states

general cause, and abundant conversations with the hest in-formed abolitionists, could give, for making a fair estimate of

the numbers of the abolitionists. In the northern states I should say they are one in ten—in New-York, New-Jersey

and Pennsylvania, one in twenty, of the whole adult po

ulation. That the abolitionists have multiplied, and that they are still multiplying, rapidly, no one acquainted with

not that event taken place.

need ask. That they have not, thus far, been more success- first (which you have seen,) is a large sheet, is published by the slave. One of the company reads passages from the Bible or some religious book, whilst the others are engaged ful, is owing to the vastness of the undertaking, and the difficulties with which they have had to contend, from comparatively limited means for presenting their measures and objects with the proper developments and explanations, to the popular mind. The progress of their principles, under the same amount of intelligence in presenting them, and where no peculiar causes of prejudice exist in the minds of the hearers, is generally proportioned to the different secgious and intellectual worth prevailing in the different sections of the country where the subject is introduced. I
only to make the necessary arrangements for issuing it on a
more extended scale. It is proposed to give it size enough he hearers, is generally proportioned to the degree of relihas professed cordially to have received one principles.

"6. What is the object your associations aim at? Does "6. What is the object your associations aim at? Does it extend to abolition of slavery only in the District of Columbia, or in the whole slave country?"

Answer.—This question is fully answered in the Second Article of the Constitution of the American A. S. Society,

which is in these words-

"The object of this Society is the entire abolition of slavery in the United States. While it admits, that each state in which slavery exists, has, by the Constitution of the United States the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said state, it shall aim to convince all our felow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understanding and consciences, that slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best interest of all concerned require its immediate abandonment, with The Society will also endeavor, in Constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the Domestic slave-trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our common country, which come under its con-trol, especially in the District of Columbia; and likewise prevent the extension of it to any State, that may here after be admitted to the Union."

Other objects, accompanied with a pledge of peace, are then stated in the third article of the Constitution,— "This Society shall aim to elevate the character and con dition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellec-tual, moral, and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice,—that thus they may, according to their ntellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the whites of civil and religious privileges; but this Society will never, in any way, countenance the oppressed in vindica-ting their rights by resorting to physical force."

7. "By what means and by what power do you propo carry your views into effect !"

ANSWER .- Our "means" are the Truth .- the "Power nder whose guidance we propose to carry our views into fect, is, the Almighty. Confiding in these means, when effect, is, the Almighty. irected by the Spirit and Wisdom of Him, who has so nade them as to act on the hearts of men, and so constituted the hearts of men as to be affected by them, we expect, 1. To bring the CHURCH of this country to repentance for the sin of OPPRESSION. Not only the South tion of it that has been the oppressor—but the Northern, that has stood by consenting, for half a century, to the wrong, 2. To bring our Countrymen to see, that for a nation to persist in Injustice is, but to rush on its own ruin; that to do Justice is the highest expediency—to love Mercy its noblest ornament. In other countries, slavery has some imes vielded to fortuitous circumstances, or been extin guished by physical force. We strive to win for Truth the victory over Error, and on the broken fragments of Slavery to build for her a Temple, that shall reach to the heavens said, that the slaveholders of the South will not yield, not nearken to the influence of the truth, on this subject. believe it not-nor give we entertainment to the slander. lieve them men,-that they have understandings that argunents will convince-consciences to which the appeals of Justice and Mercy will not be made in vain. If our prin-ciples be true—our arguments right—if slaveholders be men -and God have not delivered over our guilty country to the retributions of the oppressor, not only of the STRANGER

"8. What has been for three years past, the annual in come of your Societies? And how has it been raised?" it would be impossible to ascertain. The total receipts of this Society, for the year ending 9th of May, 1835—leaving out odd numbers—was 10,000 dollars; for the year ending th of May, 1836, 25,000 dollars; and for the year ending 11th of May, 1837, 38,000 dollars. From the last date, up to this—not quite ten months—there has been paid into the easury the sum of 36,000 dollars.\* These ependent of what is raised by State and Auxiliary Societies, for expenditure within their own particular bounds, and for their own particular bounds, and subscriptions for the support of newspapers, and for the in succeptions for the support of newspapers, and for the printing (by auxiliaries) of periodicals, pamphlets, and essays, either for sale at low prices, or for gratuitous distribution. The monies contributed in these various modes would make an aggregate larger, perhaps, than is paid into the treasury of any one of the benevolent societies of the Most of the wealthy contributors of former years ffered so severely in the money-pressure of this, that they have been unable to contribute much to our funds. This has made it necessary to call for aid on the great body of abolitionists—persons, generally, in moderate circumstances. They have well responded to the call, considering the hardness of the times. To shew you the extremes that meet at our treasury.-General Sewall, of Maine, a revolutionar officer, eighty-five years old-William Philbrick, a little boy near Boston, not four years of age—and a Colored woman who makes her subsistence by selling apples in the street n this city, lately sent in their respective sums to assist in promoting the emancipation of the "poor slave." All con-ributions of whatever kind are voluntary.

"9. In what way, and to what purposes do you apply

ANSWER.—They are used in sustaining the Society's office in this city—in paying lecturers and agents of various kinds—in upholding the press—in printing books, pamphlets, tracts, &c., containing expositions of our principles -accounts of our progress—refutations of objections—and disquisitions on points, scriptural, constitutional, political, legal, economical, as they chance to arise and become imortant. In this Office three Secretaries are employed in lifferent departments of duty; one Editor; one Publishing Agent, with an assistant, and two or three young men and boys, for folding, directing, and despatching papers, executing errands, &c. The business of the society has increased so much of late, as to make it necessary, in order to ensure the proper despatch of it, to employ additional clerks for exigency. Last year the society had in its service about 60 "permanent agents." This year, the number is considerably diminished. The deficiency, however, has been more than made up by creating a large number of Local" agents-so called, from the fact, that being generally professional men, Lawyers or Physicians in good practice or ministers with congregations, they are confined, for the ost part, to their respective neighborhoods. Some of the best minds in our country are thus engaged. Their labors have not only been eminently successful, but have been rendered at but small charge to the society; they receiving only their travelling expenses, whilst employed in lecturing and forming societies. In the case of a minister, there is the additional expense of supplying his pulpit during his absence on the business of his agency. However, in many instances, these agents, being in easy circumstances, make no charge, even for their expenses. In making appointments, the Executive Committee have no regard to party discrimination. This will be fully understood, when it is stated, that on a late occasion, two of our local agents were the Candidates of their respective political parties for the office of Secretary of State for the state of Vermont. It ought to be stated here, that two of the most effective advocates of the anti-slavery cause are females—the Misse Grimke'—natives of South Carolina—brought up in the midst of the usages of slavery—most intelligently acquain-ted with the merits of the system, and qualified, in an emirespectively. Within the last ten months, I have travelled much, in both these geographical divisions. I have had whatever advantage this, assisted by a strong interest in the nent degree, to communicate their views to others in public addresses. They are not only the advocates of the slave a their own charge, but they actually contribute to the funds of the societies. So successfully have they recommended the cause of emancipation to the crowds that attended their lectures during the last year, that they were permitted on three several occasions publicly to address the Joint Committee (on slavery) of the Massachusetts Legislature, now in session, on the interesting matters that occupy their at-

> "10. How many printing-presses and periodical publi Answer.—We own no press. Our publications are all-printed by contract. The EMANCIPATOR and HUMAN RIGHTS are the organs of the Executive Committee. The

previous year at \$44.000.

weekly, and employs almost exclusively the time of the gentleman who edits it. Human Rights is a monthly sheet of smaller size, and is edited by one of the Secretaries.— The increasing interest that is fast manifesting itself in the ncipation and its kindred subjects, will, in all probability, before long, call for the more frequent publicaon of one or both of these papers. The Anti-Slaver may desire, and to give them a full share of its room—in fine, to make it in form and merit, what the importance of the subject calls for. I send you a copy of the prospectus for the new series. The Anti-Slavery Record, published for three years as a Monthly, has been discontinued as such, and it will be issued hereafter, only as occasion may require. The Slave's Friend, a small monthly tract, of neat appearance, intended principally for children and young persons has been issued for several years. It is replete with facts relating to slavery, and with accounts of the hair-breadth rarely fail to impart the most thrilling interest to its little iner, in which are published, as the times call for them, our larger essays partaking of a controversial character, such as Smith's Reply to the Rev. Mr. Smylie—Grimke's Letter and "Wythe." By turning to page 32 of our Fourth Report (included in your order for books, &c.,) you will find, that in the year chaing 11th May, the issues from the press were—Bound Volumes, 7877—Tracts and Pamphlets, 47,250-Circulars, &c., 4,100- Prints, 10,490-Anti-Slavery Magazine, 9000-Slave's Friend, 130;150-Human Rights, 189,400—Emancipator, 217,000. These are the issues of the American A. S. Society, from their office city. Other publications of similar character are by State-Societies or individuals—the Liberator, in issued by Watchman and the Colored American in this city. The atter is conducted in the editorial, and other departments, y colored citizens. You can judge of its character, by a Journals that do not make emancipation their main object have adopted the sentiments of abolitionists, and aid in pronoting them. The Alton Observer, edited by the late Mr. hundred. Here it may also be stated, that the presses which print the abolition journals above named, throw off besides, great variety of other anti-slavery matter, in the form of ooks, pamphlets, single sheets, &c. &c., and that, at many of the principal commercial points throughout the free states, Depositories are established, at which our publications of every sort are kept for sale. A large and fast ineasing number of the Political journals of the country have become, within the last two years, if not the avowed supporters of our cause, well inclined to it. Formerly, it was a common thing for most of the leading Political par ty-papers, especially in the large cities, to speak of the ab-olitionists in terms signally disrespectful and offensive.— Except in rare instances, and those, it is thought, only where they are largely subsidized by southern patronage, it is not so now. The desertions that are taking place from their ranks will, in a short time, render their position undesirable for any, who aspire to gain, or influence or reputa-

"11, To what class of persons do you address your publications—and are they addressed to the judgment, the imagination or the feelings?" ANSWER.—They are intended for the great mass of intel-

ligent mind, both in the free and in the slave states. They partake, of course, of the intellectual peculiarities of the different authors. Jay's "Inquiar" and Mrs. Child's "Armentative. The "BIBLE AGAINST SLAVERY." by the most careful and laborious research, has struck from slavery the prop, which careless Annotators, (writing, unconscious of the influence, the prevalence of the system throughout the Christian world exercised on their own minds.) had admitted was furnished for it in the Scriptures, "Wythe" by a painstaking and lucid adjustment of facts in the history of the Government; both before and after the adoption of the Constitution, and a rigor of logic, that cannot, it is thought, be successfully encountered, has put to flight forever with unbi-assed minds, every doubt as to the "Power of Congress over the District of Columbia." There are among the abolitionists, Poets, and by the acknowledgment of their opponents, poets of no mean name too—who, as the use of poets is, do address themselves often—as John G. Whittier does always-powerfully to the imagination and feelings of their Our publications cannot be classed according to any particular style or quality of composition. They may RIGHTS, the high theme of which they treat?

It has often been alleged, that our writings appeal to

worst passions of the slaves, and that they are placed in their hands with a view to stir them to revolt. Neither charge has any foundation in truth to rest upon. The first finds no support in the tenor of the writings themselves; the last ought forever to be abandoned, in the absence of any single graced by a single riot." well authenticated instance of their having been conveyed by abolitionists to slaves, or of their having been even found And now for "free discussion" May 17. The subjoined is in their possession. To instigate the slaves to revolt, as the from the U. S. Gazette: means of obtaining their liberty, would prove a lack of wisdom and honesty, that none would impute to abolitionists, except such as are unacquainted with their character. Revolt would be followed by the sure destruction, not only of volt would be followed by the sure destruction, not only of all the slaves who migh be concerned in it, but of multitudes of the innocent. Moreover, the abolitionists, as a class, are religious—they favor peace, and stand pledged in their Constitution, before the Country and Heaven to shide in peace. stitution, before the Country and Heaven, to abide in peace so far as a forcible vindication of the right of the slaves to their freedom is concerned. Further still, no small number f them deny the right of defence, either to individuals or of them deny the right of defence, either to individuals or nations, even when forcibly and wrongfully attacked. This disagreement among ourselves on this single point—of which our adversaries are by no means ignorant, as they often throw cheered the mayor, who returned to his office, placing pert reproachfully in our teeth-would forever prevent concern any scheme that looked to instigating servile revolt. If there be, in all our ranks, one who—personal danger out of the question—would excite the slaves to insurrection and nassacre; or, who would not be swift to reveal the earliest attempt to concoct such an iniquity; I say, on my honor as a man, my obligations as a Christian, he is unknown to me

Such a charge against such a people ought to carry its own refutation along with it. Yet, it ought not to be matter of surprise to abolitionist that the South should consider them "fanatics," "incendi-aries," "cut-throats"—and call them so too. The South has had their character reported to them by the North, by those who are their neighbors, who, it was supposed, knew and would speak the truth, and the truth only, concerning them. It would, I apprehend, be unavailing for abolitionists, now to enter on any formal vindication of their character from charges that can be so easily repeated after every refutation False and fraudulent as they know them to be, they must be content to live under them, till the consummation of the work of freedom, shall prove to the master that they have been his friends as well as the friends of the slave. The mischief of these charges has fallen on the South—the lice is to be placed to the credit of the North.

"12. Do you propagate your doctrines by any other means than oral and written discussions—for instance, by prints and pictures in manufactures—say, of pocket-han kerchiefs, calicoes, &c;—Pray, state the various modes?"

kerchiefs, calicoes, &c;—Pray, state the various modes?"

Answer.—Two or three years ago, an abolitionist of this city procured to manufactured, at his own charge, a small lot of children's pocket-handerchiefs impressed with antislavery pictures and mottoes. I have no recollection of having seen any of them but once. None such, I believe, are now to be found, or I would send you a sample. If any manufactures of the kinds mentioned, or others similar to them, are in existence, they have been produced independently of the agency of this Society. It is thought, that none exist, unless the following should be supposed to come ently of the agency of this Society. It is thought, that none exist, unless the following should be supposed to come within the terms of the inquiry. Female abolitionists often unite in sewing Societies. They meet together, usually once a week or fortnight, and labor through the afternoon, with their own hands, to furnish means for advancing the cause

\* The National Enquirer, edited by Benjamin Lundy has been converted into the Pennsylvania Freeman, edi by John G. Whittier. Mr. Lundy proposes to issue

Bible or some religious book, whilst the others are en at their work. The articles they prepare, especially i be of the "fancy" kind, are often ornamented with ha ely executed emblems, underwritten with app

toes. The picture of a slave kneeling (such as you will see impressed on one of the sheets of this letter,) and supplicating in the words, "AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTH-ER." is an example. The mottoes, or sentences are, however, most generally selected from the Scriptures, either appealing to human sympathy in behalf of human suffering, or breathing forth God's tender compassion for the oppressed, or proclaiming in thunder tones his avenging justice on the oppressor. A few quotations will show their character:—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor" fend the poor and fatherless; do justice to the afflicted and needy. Deliver the poor and the needy; rid him out of the hand of the wicked"-"Open thy mouth for the dumb, plead the cause of the poor and needy"—"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy"—"First, be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and oner my gan-love thy neighbor as thyself"—"All things whatsoever ye Again: "For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper"—"The Lord loveth the prisoners—the Lord raiseth them that are bowed down—the Lord preserveth the strangers"—"He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the cap-tives—to set at liberty them that are bruised"—"For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him." Again: "The Lord executeth right cousness and judgment for all that are oppressed"-"Rob not the poor because he is poor; neither oppress in the gate; for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them"-"And I will come near to you to judgment, and I will be a swift witness against the that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts." buildeth his house by unrighteousness and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, an giveth him not for his work.

Enquirer, in Philadelphia; the Christian Witness, in Pittsburgh; the Philanthropist, in Cincinnati. All these are sustained by the friends, and devoted above are held in many of our cities and large towns. Crowds from the hands of our cities and large towns. cities and large towns. Crowds frequent them, to pur chase, hundreds of dollars are thus realized, to be approprito the cause, of emancipation, Many of the Religious ated to the anti-slavery cause; and, from the cheap rate at which the articles are sold, vast numbers of them are scattered far and wide over the country. Besides these if we except various drawings or pictures on paper, (samples of down the newspapers, as classed above, at upward of one ago,) such as the Slave-Market in the District of Columbia, with members of Congress attending it—Views of Slavery in the South—A Lynch Court in the Slave-States—The Scourging of Mr. Dresser by a Vigilance Committee in the Public Square of Nashville-the Plundering of the Post office in Charleston, S. C., and the conflagration of part of its contents, &c. &c., I am apprised of no other means of propagating our doctrines than by oral and written discuss-To be Continued.

### REIGN OF TERROR.

LIBERTY PRESS.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette May 24. Free Discussion.

A large, commodious, and elegant building has recently been erected, in Philadelphia, and named the "Penn sylvania Hall," intended for free discussion. It was recently opened with some formality, and we had notice that our nator, Thomas Morris, Esq. was to deliver an address on Liberty at this opening.

Last week the abolitionists madefree to hold "free discussion," in this free Discussion Hall. The National Gazette thus notices the doings of Wednesday, May 16:

"We have received an account of a riot which took place" "Pennsylvania Hall," lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussion and lectures, including the discussion of the question of abolttionism. As there is a part of the communication which is calculated to bring about a renewal of disgraceful scenes, we shall omit its detail, giving its substance. Last evening the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear a lecture by Mr. Garrison and others. Of the audience about one half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and

At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Boston, them addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grimke Weld, Lucretia Mott, of this ity, and Abdy Kelley. In the meantime the mob increased and became more unruly, and threw various missiles at the windows; no further injury was done than breaking the glass, any particular style or quality or composition.

be characterized generally, as well suited to affect the public mind—to rouse into healthful activity the conscience of this fore ten the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob, who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club.

The proprietors of the hall have called upon the city to pay the amount of damages done. The police will, we tru use every exertion to discover and punish the rioters, and in the mean time nothing should be done to excite popular out-rage. For the present Philadelphia has been sufficiently dis-

Thus far, for "free discussion" in Philadelphia May 16.

"In the afternoon the mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their crowded as the walk must be by the company, this could

not be done without personal injury and loss of lie.

It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons sons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers. Early in the evening, notice was given that a crowd had

come down the street and was attacking the north side of the Hall; the Mayor hastened up Fifth street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd which was dense and numerous, he sprung his rattle, and his police called upon numerous, he sprung ms raure, and the people to sustain the Mayor, but not one person appeared to give aid. It was then seen that those who had a the building, had broken open the doors and lower windows -obtained entrance and were beating out the upper win

By this time, the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watmough, the sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace, and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books in a heap, set fire to them, and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration, but the firemen were not allowed to play on the building, but directed to play upon those houses endangered by the flame, so that before 10 o'clock, the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed—and shortly afterwards the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, began to dis-

perse."
So long as the Mayor of a city petitions individuals to forego their rights, to appease a mob—or beseeches in his proper person a mob to forbear violence, these results may be expected. If the mob spirit in Cincinnati had been a little stirred up, a few weeks past, what a fine subject might have been found in the Pavilion and its Sunday lec-

POSTSCRIPT! Atrocious outrage! Burning of Pennsylvania Hall.

19th of Fifth mo., half past 7 o'clock.—Pennsylvania Hall is in ashes! The beautiful temple consecrated to Lib-erty, has been offered a smoking ascrifice to the Domon of Slavery. In the heart of this city a flame has gone up to Heaven. It will be seen from Maine to Georgia. In its red and lurid light, men will see more clearly than ever the

sedings of last night. All day yesterday a body of illored persons lingered around the Hall. The crowd insed towards evening. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, the creased towards evening. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, the mayor for the first time made his appearance, and met the managers of the Hall. He told them that he could not protect the building unless the keys of it were placed in his hands—and earnestly requested them to put the Hall under his control for the evening. This was acquiesced in. He then addressed the crowd, who answered him with cheers, but refused to disperse. About 8 o'clock the work of destruction commenced in the midst of assembled thousands. The doors were broken open with axes,-the Anti-Slavery Office in the lower story was entered and the books and pamphlets scattered among the crowd. Soon the cry of fire was heard, and flames appeared from the building.

It was set on fire in several places: and the engines of the

firemen were not permitted to play upon the Hall. Piles of shavings from the cellar were brought up to the speakers' forum, placed upon it, and set on fire. The flames soon rose aigh above the roof casting a baleful light upon the busy incen Barics—and the immense crowd of human beings who filled all the adjoining streets. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons

speak for itself. Let all men see by what a fasit tenure they held property and life in a land overshadowed by the curse of Slavery.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

Disgraceful Riot and Arson in Philadelphia.

The city of Philadelphia has been disgraced by one of the most wanton riots of modern times. The friends of liberty in that city, finding themselves shut out from all the most desirable places for holding public meetings, where the great questions of humanity and morals could be freely discussed, built the Pannakavanian Hall for the express design of encouraging "free discussion on all subjects not of an immoral tendency"—slavery and abolition being prominently in view. Last week was the time set for opening the Hall. now just completed; and in order to give the greatest possi-ble celat to the occasion, numerous meetings were arranged to occupy the whole week. Among them, an oration by DAVID a series of lectures and discussions by the Philadelphia Lyceum, and the Convention of Anti-Slavery Women. Matters went on quite smoothly, as we learn, until a speaker in one of the Anti-Slavery meetings had the temerity to speak dis-respectfully of the Colonization scheme—characterizing it as it is generally regarded by those for whose special benefit it professes to exist. A champion of the scheme, it is said, came out and declared that the building ought to be torn down. Presently the air was filled with various reports, industriously circulated, with the design to madden the popular prejudice against our colored citizens, which the "scheme" so skillfully feeds, and feeds upon. A gentleman of education, whose mother was once a slave, happened to be seen walking the streets arm in arm with his lady and her sister, "negro pew," and of course the people all sat where they could find a place, Some such men as the REV THEO-WRIGHT were placed on the platform. It was On Wednesday evening, the Womer's Convenenough. On Wednesday evening, the Womer's Convention held a public meeting, which was attended by an immense crowd, and addressed by William Llord Garri-SON, MRS. CHAPMAN, of Boston, ANGELINA GRIMKE WELD, LUCRETIA MOTT and ABBY KELLY. During the evening, a large number of unruly persons gathered about the doors, and made what noise they could. They also broke some panes of glass by hurling stones, but the inside shutters protected the audience from harm. The speakers, particularly Mrs. Weld, and the numerous women tha made up a large part of the assembly, maintained the most perfect composure. The meeting closed about half-past ten o'clock, amid the groans of the mob who filled the street.

#### Philadelphia Mob.

A number of articles in relation to Peensylvania Hall and its destruction, will be found in another part of to-We like the tone and spirit of the article from day's paper. sylvanian,' as well as the one subjoined from the Saturday Evening Post:

"The vituperation and abusive language employed by a portion of the New York press in relation to the recent turbance in this city, cannot be too severely condemned. The Journal of Commerce and the Commercial Advertiser, state circumstances of which those on the spot knew nothing; among the rest, that black men and white women were seen walking arm in arm in the most public promenades .-If such an event occurred the people of this city have been so blind as not to perceive it; a few respectable females, how-ever, from, it is said, Boston, did walk home in company with certain coloured women. As to the convention itself, although we may disapprove of its measures, justice compels us to say, from some personal knowledge, that its members in point of learning, intelligence, and varied accom-plishments are far, infinitely far, superior to either of these

press to urge on a band of unreflecting boys and youth to the commission of acts of violence, which must if permitted admitted rights of American citizens. It took place in a finally overturn our social system. The question of aboli-tion has had little to do with these riots, but the cause may be found in that spirit of insubordination, and contempt for law and order, which is now so prevalent in every part of the country. There can be no doubt that it was perfectly ver of the city authorities to have suppressed the riot, had they been so disposed. If on that occasion the tinguished Recorder Rush in a subsequent event, no great mischief would have been done. There can be but one opinion concerning the mayor, and that is a firm conviction of his culpable negligence and entire unfitness for the office

From the N. Y. Evening Post:

"We give below several extracts from the Philadelphia papers, from which it will appear that the Mayor and the civil authorities, on whom it wa sincumbent to prevent the commission of these disorders, were guilty of conduct which they may take the choice of hearing called dastardly and ous to the last degree, or else treacherous to public peace, and faithless to their duty and their ouths. A poper display of firmness, and suitable preparations for protecting those who were assailed in their legal and constitutional rights, might have preserved order and prevented the outrages and crimes which have disgraced their city. The Mayor, however, appears to have contented himself with ensts to forego their appointed meeting on Thursday evening, after which he allowed the mob to work nrestrained. We shudder in tracing the consequences which must have flowed from the brutalized state of feeling evinced by the late outrage, had the meeting taken place. That assembly of defenceless females—persons be-longing to that sex which the customs of all civilized counries protect from insult and offence-abandoned to these human tigers, would probably have been involved in the flames of the building or torn to pieces in the streets.'

From the N. Y. American.

"This propitiation to the Genius of Slavery, in such a city as Philadelphia, in such a state as Pennsylvania—which from its earliest history has borne unwavering testimony against the blight, the curse, and the crime of holding our ow-creatures in bondage-will fill that Commonwealth infallibly accelerate the downfall of the atrocious stystem laws and arts and civilzation prevail, prompt to such enormi-

"So far, then, as the ultimate result is concerned, we, who desire most earnestly to see this republic uncontaminated with slavery, and who feel that each new outrage of its vostens the period of its extinction-amid our regrets at violated laws, and our indignation at the supineness of magistrates, who were forewarned by the events of the pre-ceding ovening, and should have been prepared to suppress, by grape-shot and the bayonet, if other means should fail, the by grape-shot and the bayonet, if other means should fail, the lawlessness of a mob,—find consolation in the reflection, der committed in the name of slavery, converts and diverts thousands, and tens of thousands, from its support or toler-

lic law and authority, have thus been audaciously defied and insulted in Philadelphia, yet, from the very crime, we derive increased confidence both in the rectitude and the nearer triumph of the opposite cause of freedom, of morality and

We find the following strictures on the conduct of the

Mayor, in the Pennsylvanian : "But while speaking of the assailants and the assailed, there is another party whose canduct demands the severest scrutiny. To repeat our question of yesterday, where were the civil authorities while this diagraceful scene of Thursday night was enacted? Some of the papers tell us—the U. S. Gazette in particular—of the efforts of the Mayor, the Sheriff and the Police, to quell the riot and save the height of the mayor, the sheriff and the Police, to quell the riot and save the building—of the wounds they received in the discharge of their duties. How, when and where did all this occur?— We happen to know from personal observation, that no et-tempts of the kind were made at the building itself, between a few minutes after eight o'clock, when the riot commenced,

up to the moment that the configuration was an its heighth.

"The rioters were altogether unmolested and unimpedes—not a movement was made then and there to interfer with them except by a single watchman who sprang his rat-fle in front of the Hall, at the sound of which a general movement of intimidation was manifest. The meb shrunk-back until they saw that the noise was caused by a single man, whose intespid conduct shamed the whole police, when taking beart, they hustled him from the ground. From

inations of the fiend at whose instigation it was what we observed we are satisfied that fifty resolute could have prevented the fire, and have saved the city slike from the disgrace of the affair, and from the expense of re-pairing the injuries sustained; and until we see very strong reason to the contrary, not now manifest, we must remain equally satisfied that the civil authorities blerched from the fulfilment of their duty, tamely suffering this riotous and incendiary act to be effected with impunity almost under their very noses. If this conduct admits of any explanation, let it be offered,"

We learn from passengers just arrived from Philadelphia, that after the destruction of the Hall, the mob destroyed a school house—that the women's Convention met, sat all day on Friday, and closed their business last evening and ad-

The stories respecting the white and colored abolitionist omenading the streets, it is said, arose from the solored men retiring from the hall, when first attacked, unde the escort of the white ladies belonging to the conven-

ONCE FOR ALL. The stories put forth by certain profile gate and ruffian editors, about the 'ost-ntatious parading of whites and blacks, arm-in-arm, through Chesnut-street,' &c. &c. are purely fabulous, and coined for the basest of pur-poses. Nevertheless, he who would refuse to walk with colored brother gives evidence that he is a murderer in his heart .-- Liberator.

# THE MOB PRESS.

The Pennsylvania Gazette.

The Pennsylvania Gazette heads its account of the affair "Great Popular Movement," describes it as "proceedings which have arisen from popular indignation," and with a hypocritical affectation of morality, avers that

The police of the city did all that could be done to que the tumult. Our intrepid Mayor, Col Swift, repaired to the spet about half-past eight o'clock, at the head of the entire body of the police. The crowd quietly opened to allow him o pass to the Hall, but the instant that the officers endeavoted to arrest those engaged in the work of destruction the populace fell upon them, and the police force was c defeated and scattered. No police could, unless backed by a military force, have averted the destruction of The crowd must have comprised from twentyfive to thirty thousand men, generally respectable and welldressed, and determined, almost to a man, to protect from interruption the immediate agents in the building. The whole affair took place without unnecessary violence or The firemen seemed fully to participate in the feelings of the assembled populace, and though the surroun ding houses were completely protected, not a drop of water fell upon the building devoted to destruction. drunken persons in the crowd, and heard of no fights exod citizen, every one who desires to see the supremacy the laws maintained, must regret and reprobate proceedings excitement which has led to this unhappy affair, is widespread and intense."

#### Boston Courier.

We cannot, on reading the accounts, see that the course of the Abolitionists could result in any thing else. If peo ple insist upon outraging all decency and the proper courtesies of life, they cannot expect any thing else than to create a riot. - Boston Courier.

#### A Kentucky Paper.

On the 17th of May, a mob originated in the city from the funatical ravings of Garrison and other leading tionists, in a splendid hall erected at an expense of \$40,000. They denounced all who opposed their mad and incendiary doctrines. They advocated abolition and amalgamation.— Their impudent denunciations aroused their hearers, who first resorted to breaking windows, and finally burnt the splendid Hall. It is stated that the firemen and the mayor and his posse made no efforts to extinguish the fire, or arrest the depredations, and that such an effort would have been useless. The indignation and excitement against Garrison and his doctrines of amalgamation is represented as being very great.

### The Cincinnati Chronicle.

If ever the abolition socioty had occasion to hold a jubilee is on the occasion of the recent Philadelphia Arson .-Ultra measures can only live on excitement, and men, whose when let alone. This last mob proceeding will give Messrs. Garrison, Weld & Cc., provision for a twelve months successful campaign. This truth is so well known, that in the

In point of fact, we regard the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, as a decidedly more important epoch in the anti-slavery movement, than the death of Mr. Lovejoy. The latter fell as a warrior-sharing the fortunes of war; but the burning state too, where many of the Legislature, and a large body of the citizens are avowed abolitionists. The first effect will probably be to make the Pennsylvania Legislature what that of Masachusetts is-decidedly so. And should the same acts of lawless violence be continued, the result will be a rapid crisis in the slavery question. The same torch which destroys private rights, will light slavery to an early grave, Its life cannot be prolonged beyond that of the law; for, by

that only, it exists. That the provocation, as well as the act, may be known to our readers, we will relate some of the principal facts. The cause of irritation was certainly great. Never did the extremes of Ultraism more perfectly meet together. A con vention of women lecturers assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the Republic, aided by the advice and assistance of a council of colored gentlemen, were certainly no bad fig-ures in a picture of midnight conflagration, lighted by the hands of a mob professing freedom and sympathising with

slavery.

The Pennsylvania Hall was, it seems, built by men of all parties and sects, as a building in which to discuss Liberty and Equality of Civil Rights. A majority of the owners were mechanics, and the coast about \$40,000. Its use was not confined to anti-slavery purposes only, but might be used for any, not immoral. Its motto was like that of Pennsyl-

"Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

For three days previous to the arson, the Abolition Society held a grand festiva!, in which they used up a large amoun of the demagogue's ammunition—words. This they did, too, in a very provoking manne. Among the chief characstamp. On the last day, a large audience assembled, and in t appeared a number of women as public lecturers, and everal gentlemen of color. Of the women who formed the convention, the following were officers:

"President-Mant S. Parker, Vice Presidents-Maria W. Chapman, Sarah F. Smith Mrs. Storrs, Catharine Sullivan, Susan Paul, Mrs. Prior, Lucretia Mott, and Sarah M. Grimke, Secretaries-Juliana Tappan, Martha Ball, Anne Warren

eston, and Sarah Lewis, Treasurers-Sarah M. Douglass,"

Among the facts which afford room for reflection, was is - David Paul Brown, who was the regular orator, having mentioned a plan for gradual emancipation, was immediately censured severely by Garrison—for having widely de-parted from principle.

On the evening of the day's discussion, popular excite ient, which had commenced the day previous, came to a crisis. The keys were put in possession of the Mayor, but the building was deliberately set on fire by means of sha-vings, in several places, and in the presence of the Mayor, und. The Philadelphia papers say that the city is liable for all the damage, \$40,000. If so, it must be exceedingly

onsolatory to the citizens who looked on. The drama inside of the building seems to have been new edition of the loves of Othello and Desdemona; that outside, if played long enough, may terminate in a still great-

### Greensburgh (Ia.) Repository.

Abolition—Garrison-ism—Fanny Wright-ism—Mob-ism &c.—It was said by an illustrious sage of our own coun-try "that errors in opinion, may safely be tolerated, so long as reason is left free to combat it." This remark, no doubt, as reason is left free to combat it." This remark, no doubt, was just and appropriate, at the time it was made; but, whether it will be found equally correct in all times and places is a question that may not be difficult to answer.—When the propagation of "error in opinion" is calculated, materially to effect the peace of society, to destroy its necessary organization, and tending directly to sap the foundation of successful in the force of the same to the tion of our civil institutions; is it sufficient for Government, to leave reason alone, to combat such errors? If we have any thing like correct information in relation to the matter, very many of the peculiarities of Mrs. Fanny Wright, are of such a character; extremely demoralizing; and tend directly, to overthrow many of the most valuable institutions of our country. Following closely in the wake, will be found, Garrisonism. The enquiry may probably he made, "what is Garrison-ism?" It is a luxurient spront, of modern Abolition which has recovered to the collection of the collection of the collection which has recovered to the collection of the collection which has recovered to the collection of the collection which has recovered to the collection of the collection which has recovered to the collection of the collection which has recovered to the collection of ern Abolition, which has grown in a prolific soil, and con-

ments, that have from time to time been enacted, in different parts of this country; although wholly unjustifiable, me

ged, to violate the laws of their country. May there not be radical evils existing in our country, for which the laws provide no remedy? Or if a remedy has been provided, the or if a semedy has been provided, the enforcement thereof, owing to circumstances, may have been impracticable? Public evils will be corrected; if not by the legally constituted authorities, it will be done by independent organizations. Hence the necessity of Legislative action, in relation to every evil, which may exist in society. The recent extraordinary movement in the city of Philadelphia, of a lawless character, may shed some light on the

ubject. In the opinion of a large portion of the citizens, a uisance had been created in the place, which no constituted tribunal had the power to remove. The peacful citizens arose, resolved, executed their resolious building, then peaceably retired.

Richmond Compiler and Richmond Whig. A portion of "the press in the slave states" has spoken very freely upon this subject. The Richmond Compiler

"Nothing further relative to the excitement in Philade quiet no doubt prevails. We are no lovers of Lynch Law: but if the Abolitionists will provoke its exercise, upon them est the responsibility, moral and personal. With regard t the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall, the event is to be regretted; but it at the same time exhibits the outburst of an ndignation springing from the highest sense of justice at pride. A feeling worthy of Americans—a sense of what is due to their Southern brethren, and to their own dignity.— We hail the event, painful as it is, as an index of the proper state of public sentiment on the subject of Abolition at the (Rich. Com.

The Richmond Whig has also spoken.
"The Mob in Philadelphia, which destroyed the Abolition
Hall in that city, was caused, it is said, by the fact, that black arm, and seen sitting cheek by jowl in the Hall of "free This infraction of the proprieties and observances of decent society, so inflamed the morai and respect able citizens of the city of brotherly love, that they determined it should no longer be tolerated within their borders. The cause was one certainly w 'I calculated to excite the indignation of a community egen se scrupulous in its observance of moral and social prosent than that of Philadelphia, and unquestionably mitigates, in a great degree, the fy that result. Mob Law, to effect moral or religious ends, cannot, in our opinion, be justified by any combination of lead to evils more to be deplored, than the evil sought to be

But if ever there was a case in which a community should be excused for using violence to arrest the violation. or to enforce the observance, of the canons of decency and well ordered society, that case is made out for the citizens of Philadelphia in their late proceedings All the circumstances as detailed go to prove, that there was a settled design the part of the abolitionists, to break down the established arriers of social intercourse, and both by precept and example, to propagate principles and encourage practices subver-sive of law and morals. The new Hall for "free discussion" was dedicated on Monday before it was destroyed.-From the time of its dedication until it was consumed. was the headquarters for agrarians, infidels and abolitionists, from all regions, who congregated there daily and nightly to preach and practise their abominations—Negro fellows scorted white "ladies" through the streets-white felt honored in sitting on the same bench with black fellows in marked contempt for decency and public opinion. practices, outraging the moral sense of the community, and f continued, tending inevitably to throw society into conusion, and to engender immorality and vice, it could not be expected, that any people, having respect for themselves or affection for their children, would permit to endure."

Journal of Commerce and New York Commercial. Those recreant presses, the New York Journal of Commerce and the Commercial Advertiser, of course exulted in these developments of the "inevitable tendencies of modern The Journal of Commerce discourses thus re-

ourselves, we disapprove both of the mob and the causes of it. We do not say we disapprove of the two things equally; for they do not exactly admit of comparison. An open violation of the decencies and place is not in all respects so bad as burning a he An open violation of the decencies and proprieties of is so bad, and productive of so much mischief, that the perpetrators, especially if women, ought to hide their heads with shame. Really, we have fallen upon beautiful times, when white dandies with spectacles, and black wenches, and black dandies and white wenches,—must show them-selves off in our most public promenades, walking arm in arm; and in our churches, mingled like the squares on a ecquer board; and when women, (O, that Paul would come among us,) with more brass than men can readily command, are seen holding forth to large proniscuous assemblies, or travelling hundreds of miles to in convention.'

The Commercial says: "The immediate cause of this popular out-break is said to have been the ridiculous and ostentatious amalgamation of colors in Chesnut street, during the hours of fashionable promenading. Whites and blacks, arm in arm, were throngreatly excited. Such a course on their part was exactly calculated to create a popular commotion. The result

arful—and deeply disgraceful to the country.
"The females who so far forget the province of their sex, as to perambulate the country, and assemble for such pur poses, should be gently restrained from their convocati time the husbands and parents of those modern Amazons should be arrayed in caps and aprons, and installed in their

### THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, June 12, 1838.

# OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Our third Anniversary was equal in interest to either of the preceding ones. It was held at Mr. Little's church in Granville. The audience was large, and the number of delegates in attendance about four hundred. Owing, however, to the wretched state of the roads, fewer societies were represented than at the last annual meeting.

Hon. Leicester King, President of the society. was present. As a presiding officer, we think he cannot be excelled. The principal speakers were Messrs. John and Alexander Rankin, Beecher, Weed, Galloway, Blanchard, and Mr. --clergyman from Mississippi. J. Rankin, J. Blanchard, and Mr. -, of Mississippi, were the only speakers we had the pleasure of hearing. The subject of Mr. Rankin's speech was prejudice against color. It had been prepared as an address to the churches, and will be published with the proceedings of the society. It is a clear, compact, logical address, full of interesting facts, and was delivered with the speaker's accustomed earnestness and deep solemnity of manner.

Mr. Blanchard favored us with two long speech es, so delightful both for thought and manner, that we could have listened unwearied if they had been twice as long. The speaker has partly promised us to prepare at least one of them for publication.

Mr. - of Mississippi, evidently was not an abolitionist. The facts he detailed with regard to outhern society, were indeed horrible. The dissoluteness of morals, spirit of violence, and reckless disregard of human life, fostered by the system of slavery, he dwelt on with much particularity. Mr. - did not seem to think with Mr. Calhoun. that slavery was one of the "most glorious institutions" on the face of the earth.

The people of Granville deserve thanks for their abundant hospitality to the delegates. Two years ago, it will be recollected, every church, every public building, in Granville, was closed against abolitionists. They held their anniversary in a barn, and even that was thought too good for them. As to the attention paid them, it was such as was more honorable to those receiving than those bestowing: on their departure they were stoned clubbed, egged, and hooted out of the town. Le that day be forgotten; Granville is redeemed.

Our meeting from beginning to end, was characterized by the same harmonious spirit, the same

paramount devotion to the cause of the slave, the same fixed determination to bear onward our enterprise to a successful termination, and the same religious feeling, that have always characterized

our annual conventions. Party politics and sectarian considerations had nothing to do with the meeting. We do not believe that they disturbed the meditations of a single member. Although some of us are orthodox, some heterodox, some infidels, some loco-focos, some Democrats, some Whigs, we are very sure that at our convention, we all felt, simply as abolitionists. We knew our point of unity, and all other points were for the time forgotten. If the Presbyterian wished to introduce a resolution, calling on churches to forbid the admission of slave-holders to their communion table, the Friend would not object to it, on the ground that outward ordinances are carnal and not obligatory. On the contrary, he was quite willing that men of other sects should be called on to act consistently with their own principles. Neither would the disbeliever in the lawfulness of human governments, oppose a resolution urging abolitionists to exercise their right of suffrage in obedience to their antislavery principles; for he saw that it was necessary that those who believed in the right and duty of voting, should vote in accordance with the sacred principles of civil liberty and fundamental morality.

There were noble women too in attendance. nany of them delegates from societies. We have not learned that any were scandalized by their attendance. Nay, our parliamentary President, Judge King, did not seem to falter, when in putting the question, he pronounced the words, "Ladies and gentlemen." We do not believe it once entered the heads of the delegates there present, that their mothers and sisters in responding a gentle aye, to some generous resolution, were stepping out of their sphere. If our meetings were boisterous political meetings, we confess we should regret to see any of the other sex in attendance: but their presence and participation at meetings, purely benevolent in their character, where the noblest and purest principles are discussed, are in perfect harmony with all that delicacy which is their peculiar grace, are duties which they owe to the community of which they are members, and will offend no taste which is not radically depray-

One more remark:-Colonization, we believe, was not alluded to during the whole course of the neeting; not because the convention felt any relentings towards this chominable scheme, but simply because in Ohio its operations are so insignificant as to make no impression on the minds of

#### THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. MINUTES.

The Third Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, was held at Granville, Licking co., Ohio, commencing May 30th, 1838.

The Delegates convened in the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Wm. Beecher made a few remarks, and followed

them with prayer. Hon, Leicester King, of Trumbull co., President of the

lociety, took the chair. After a short address by the President, George Whipple,

ceive and enrol the names of the members of this Convention, together with the names and localities of the Societies which they represent.

On motion of the same,

Resolved, That all persons who approve of the principle, that immediate emancipation, without expatriation, is the right of the slave and the duty of the master, be requested offer their names as members of this Convention.

On motion, the following Committees were appointed: Committee to enrol the names of members.-Joseph A Dugdale, Joseph H. Payne.

Committee to prepare business for the meeting,-John Monteith, Edward Weed, Gamaliel Bailey, George W. Warner, and A. A. Guthrie.

Committee on Resolutions,-John Rankin, Wm. Beeche Samuel Galloway, Edward Turner, George Whipple. Committee on Political Action,-Robt. Stewart, Eli Nich ols, Horace Nye, Rees E. Price, Gamaliel Bailey.

Committee on the Nomination of Officers, -- E. Weed Augustus Wattles, W. W. Bancroft, John Monteith, Lo-

Rev. Wm. H. Beecher offered and supported the follow owing resolutions, which were subsequently adopted.

Resolved, That the incu cation of the sentiments em ied in our Constitution, is emphatically but a re-affirmation of those fundamental principles first promulgated in the law of God, and from it incorporated into the Declaration of Inlependence and the Constitution of Ohio.

The Society then adjourned, to meet in the same place

o'clock, P. M. 2 o'clock, P. M .-- The meeting having been called to order by the President, Mr. Monteith presented the following

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to re port on the best plan of operations for the future, and to define the relations between this Society and the America Anti-Slavery Society.

The resolution was adopted, and the following person constituted said committee: Gamaliel Bailey, John Mon eith. Edward Weed, Robert Stewart, W. W. Bancroft, J.

B. Walker, A. Cady, Horace Nye, George Whipple. On motion of A. A. Guthrie, John Purdy and A. F. Hanna were appointed a committee to audit the ascounts of the Executive Committee.

Semuel Galloway offered and supported the following

Resolved, That the friends of Immediate Emancipation claim to be actuated by motives of the highest philanthro phy, and that this claim will be recognized when the principles of civil and religious liberty shall be respected and loved.

The President then introduced Rev. Alexander Rankin. who addressed the meeting in reply to some objections frequently urged against our operations. Rev. Edward Weed offered and supported the followin

esolution, which was adopted. Resulved. That the immediate abolition of slavery in United States would advance the interests of the slave, the slave-holder, our whole nation and the world.

On motion of Mr. Weed, a committee of one was ointed to receive payments of old pledges, and to take new ledges from those who should be compelled to leave before the final adjournment of the Convention. Stephen S. Guthrie was appointed the committee, Mr. Galloway read to the Convention a letter fro

Hon. Thomas Morris, addressed to Col. Wm. Keys. On motion. Resolved, That it be placed in the hands of the Executive

Committee, to be published with the proceedings of the Convention, provided the consent of the writer be obtain Convention took a recess till half past seven, P. M. Half past 7, P. M .- The Convention was called to

Rev. John Rankin addressed the Convention on the Duty of the Church in reference to prejudice against color.

Rev. J. Blanchard presented and supported the following

Resolved, That the property-holding power, by every master holds his slave, is a sin in itself, and ought be so regarded by all christians.

On motion, adjourned till Thursday morning at 8 o'clock Thursday, 8 o'clock, A. M .- President in the chair, Rev. Moses Scott addressed the Throne of Grace.

On motion of Horace Nye, a committee of six were ap pointed on the Philanthropist and Depository. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Samuel White, William Gage, William Lee, James Boyle, J. B. Walker, James Austin.

The Committee on Political Action presented their re port, which was ordered to be read. The report was accepted, and article by article adopted.

# The Committee on Political Action deem it necessary

simply to report the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That this Convention entertain the same oni. nions as ever in regard to the truth of the sentiment expressed in the Declaration of Sentiments put forth by the Convention that formed the American Anti-Slavery Society -a sentiment repeated in the second article of the Constitution of said Society, and, in general terms, incorporated into the Constitution of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society,-to

wit, that Congress by the Federal Constitution has no right

to legislate for the abolition of slavery in the States. [Adopt-

2. Resolved, That this Convention does hereby record its full and solemn sanction to the following sentiment contained in the Declaration of Sentiments referred to in the foregoing resolution .-

"Our principles lead us to reject, and entreat the oppres ed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons, for (their) deliverance from bondage; relying solely on those which are spiritual, and mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds." [Adopted with but one dissenting voice.]

3. Resolved, That nothing in the foregoing resolution is intended to prevent, blame, or discountenance in any way, the exercise by abolitionists of their rights of suffrage in obedience to their anti-slavery principles. [Adopted una-

4. Resolved. That this Convention fully believes in the propriety and great importance of questioning candidates or office, on all those points connected with our enterprise. concerning which they may be legitimately called upon to act officially; so that the right of suffrage may be exercised on enlightened grounds. [Adopted unanimously.]

5. Resolved. That all abolitionists who believe in the lawfulness of our representative governments, are sacredly bound by their principles, so to bestow their suffrages, as to promote the election to Congress of men, whose sentiments re known to be decidedly favorable to the right of petition, the liberty of speech and the press, the right and duty of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and Territories, its constitutional power over the slave-trade between the states, and its solemn duty to prevent the extension of slavery by the admission into the Union of any new slave-state, or territory; and also, to promote the election of men to the Legislature, who will advocate the removal of the legal disabilities under which our colored brethren now labor, and the extension of the right of jury-trial to all cases involving personal liberty, and who believe that it is the duty of Congress to grant petitioners on all subjects an attentive hearing, provided their petitions be couched in respectful language; that it has the power, and ought, to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and that it ought not to grant admission to any new slave-state or territory into ly laid aside, without being debated, printed, read or referred, ere called to order by Robert Stewart, of Ross co., at 10 our Union;-provided always, that in thus bestowing their is an aggravated insult to the people and an outrage on their suffrages, they violate none of the fundamental principles of rights. morality. [Adopted unanimously.]

6. Resolved, That this Convention is opposed to every measure that looks towards a separate political organization; ecause it is an experiment which has never been tried and is therefore uncertain; because in all the resolutions of our national and state societies, it has never been countenanced: because it would render our motives suspected, place abolitionists in the attitude of political partisans, fighting for office, honor, and power, and thus corrupt their ranks by filling them up with selfish and unprincipled adventurers, and propriate the value of an hour's labor every week, and tempting them to resort to the ordinary machinery of partisan warfare-tricks, misrepresentation, and calumny; because it would divert their energies from the promotion of anti-slavery principles to the concoction of schemes for their cepted. own aggrandizement; because it would effectually prevent the reformation of public sentiment they contemplate, by utterly subverting their present party-attachments and sympathies, which afford so many channels for reaching the nearts and minds of their associates, and substituting, in their place, a mass of hostile feeling, the unfailing product of a strife for offices of trust, power or profit, which would defeat all attempts on the part of abolitionists to conciliate the good will or confidence of their political opponents; because, finally, it would engender internal dissensions, jealousies, and at length, open division among themselves; for, being composed of seceders from the great parties which now divide the country, they would naturally array themselves in obedience to their party-affinities, and oppose or support abolition candidates according to their political creed. Adopted unanimously.] 8. Resolved, That it is recommended to the State Execu

tive Committee to question candidates for the governorship, and that it be recommended to the executive committees or nanagers of the county societies, to perform the same duty n relation to all candidates (for county offices and) for seats in the Legislature and in Congress. [This was amended by striking out the clause in parenthesis, and then adopted una-

9. Resolved, That the subjoined questions be published is indicating the course we recommend.

1st, Have Congress the power constitutionally to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and ought they to do it?

2d, Have Congress the constitutional power to abolish he internal slave-trade, and should they exercise it? 3d. Have Congress the power to abolish slavery in the Cerritories of this Union, and should they exercise it?

4th. Have Congress power to prevent the admission of any new slave-holding state into the Union, and should they 5th, Ought the Legislature of Ohio to repeal all laws

ontinue to disgrace our statute books? 6th, Dught freedom of speech and of the press, the right f petition, the right of the people peaceably to assemble themselves to consult for their own welfare, and the security of person and of property be maintained and held inviolate. or which of these great chartered rights should now be surrendered to the dark spirit of Slavery? [Adopted unani-

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to devise and bring before the Convention, a plan that will ena-

ble those who feel conscientious scruples in regard to the use of slave-produce, to obtain articles of free labor. The following persons were appointed the Con-

John Rankin, Joseph A. Dugdale, A. L. Benedict, Charles Neil, W. H. Beecher, Wm. Donaldson.

The Treasurer presented his Report which was placed in he hands of the Auditing Committee, Joseph a Dugdale offered the following resolution ras adopted by acclamation,

Resolved, That as men and christians, we rejoin peaceful escape of the slave from his house of bondage, and ecognize as imperative and binding on us, the Scriptura injunctions-"Bewray not him that wandereth," "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that has escape from his master unto thee.

The Executive Committee through Gamaliel Bailey, subaitted their Third Annual Report.

On motion of W. H. Beecher, the Report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Blenchard, the Report was and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blanchard offered and supported the Resolved. That it is recomm

other officers and members of anti-slavery churches, whose duty it is to examine candidates for admission to the same. that they pass, and publish in the newspapers, as soon as convenient, a resolution to the following effect .: That we will admit to our communion no candidate for examination who holds slaves, or defends the principles of slavery, [Adopted.]

A. A. Guthrie moved and A. Wattles seconded, the lowing resolution: Resolved, That we now proceed to receive the pledges of

individuals and Societies to the funds of the State Society. Recess till 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M .- On motion of E. Weed.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Anti-Slavery Societies throughout the State, immediately to adopt the plan of regular monthly or quarterly subscriptions in aid of the funds of the State Society. Mr. Beecher submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery cause is truly a religious one; and that its unparalleled success in opposition to the most powerful and inveterate hostility, is unquestions bly the work of God, and is to be regarded as a signal answer to the prayers of his people. 2. Resolved, That the final accomplishment of our holy

object must be by the blessing of God on our efforts, and that we earnestly and affectionately entreat all christians to pray always with all prayer," that God would be pleas d to fill our hearts with wisdom, benevolence and holy courage, and render our efforts speedily successful in the entire removal of the system of slavery.

3. Resolved, That we regard Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, as a noble martyr in the cause of the freedom of the press, of speech, and of man, and that we revere his honored memory, sume his mantle, and sympathize with his afflicted family,

4. Resolved, Tat we regard the mob at Alton, and the more recent mob at Philadelphia, as furnishing conclusive evidence that the cause of abolition is in direct hostility to the empire of the Prince of Darl ness, who has come down in great wrath because he knoweth that his time is short; and as being to our opponents an evident token of defeat, 'hut to us of salvation and that of God."

The Committee of Nomination reported, and their report ras accepted and adopted. The Committee on Slave-labor produce, &c., reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of abolitionists in all cases, give the preference to free-labor products, and to encourage merchants to keep supplies of free-labor goods.

Resolved, That suitable efforts ought to be made to pronote the manufacture of beet-sugar and silk.

On motion of J. A. Dugdale, Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Reprentatives in Congress, adopted at the session of 1835-6, by which the petitions of thirty-seven thousand of our citizens, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Coumbia and the slave-trade between the states, were virtually rejected, was an inexcusable violation of the inalienable

ight of petition inherent in the people. Resolved, That we consider the renewal of that resolution at the ensuing session of Congress, by which the menorials of more than one hundred and ten thousand of our countrymen were disregarded, as adding insult to the wrong

Resolved, That the second renewal of said resolution in the House of Representatives during the present session. by which the petitions of not less than three hundred thousand of the freemen of this republic have been contemptous-

Resolved, That we are signally encouraged by the information furnished in the letter of Senator Morris-that 15 .-000 citizens of Ohio, subsequent to the passage of this gagresolution, forwarded to him their memorials for presenta

Resolved, That it is the duty of every friend of the anti-

slavery cause to contribute liberally for the purpose of sus taining and enlarging our operationsothers in proportion, and the object will be gained. The Auditing Committee presented their report, recom

mending the acceptance of the Treasurer's report. Ac-

The Committee on the affairs of the Philanthropist and Depository, made a verbal report, accompanied with the folwing resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention believes that it is vitally mportant to the cause of abolition, in the West particularly, and throughout our country generally, that the Philanthropist be sustained; and that to this end, each member of this Convention will endeavor to procure at least one subscriber, and induce each family in his or her neighborhood to take at

least one copy. Resolved. That we feel increased and abiding confidence n the ability and integrity of Dr. Bailey, its present indefatigable editor.

Resolved. That one thousand dollars of the funds of he Society be appropriated to the use of the Depository in Cincinnati, and that the Executive Committee of the Society be directed to consider the fund as pledged to this purpose exclusively, and so manage it, as to prevent its diminution.

Recess until half past 7 o'clock, P. M. Half past 7 o'clock, P. M .- Convention called to order Col. Robert Stewart. On motion of Wm. Brown,

Resolved. That John Quincy Adams, Wm. Slade, Thoas Morris, Leicester King, and Ben. F. Wade receive the thanks of this Convention for the fearless manner in which they have vindicated the rights of all men, and for the eloquence and fixed determination with which they have asserted and maintained the right of petition.

[The foregoing resolution was moved just after the Conention was called to order, and passed almost before the members had time to consider whether it required amendment. We now move an amendment which, we are very sure, will be seconded by every true abolitionist in the State; -we move that the name of J. A. FOOTE, member of the House of Representatives in this State, for last year, be classed with the other names mentioned in the resolution. His name, we know, was omitted unintentionally.- EB.

naking distinctions between the rights of white and colored G. W. Warner addressed the meeting, presenting the citizens, and if not, which one of these oppressive laws should ree-will offering of a poor man in his neighborhood. Rev. Mr. \_\_\_\_, of Mississippi. addressed the Convention, detailing many facts illustrative of the condition of

society in Mississippi. The Committee appointed to devise a more efficient plan future operations, not having sufficient time to consider all the subjects submitted to them, reported only the follow-

ing resolution: Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Society are hereby authorized, if they deem it expedient, in order to facilitate their operations, to establish an agency for Northern Ohio, to be called the Northern Agency; and that, for this purpose, the authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of one or more persons in the vicinity of Cleveland, who may be invested with power to raise funds throughout that portion of the State, lying North of a line designated by the State Executive Committee, and who shall co-operate with said Committee in promoting the in-

erests of the State Society. report was adopted. Mr. Nye presented the follow ng resolution which was unanimously adopted,

Whereas, Those funds, received into the national benevolent societies of the church, which arise from the lubor of the slave, are in all cases the wages of unrighteousness, in many cases the price obtained for human victims sold in the hambles, and in some cases the price of blood, Therefore, Resolved, That to receive such funds, obtained by a sys-

tem of oppression and cruelty committed on souls and bodies for which Christ died, to be expended in propagating

Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the citizens of Granville for the kindness and hospitality with which its members have been entertained during its

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be pub fished under the direction of the Executive Committee, Prayer by John Rankin.

It having been made the duty of the Executive Comm toe to appoint the time and place of the next anniversary, the Convention now adjourned.

G. WHIPPLE, GEORGE WARNER, } Secr'rye.

### CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Cincinnati, June 5, 1838. At a meeting of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Society held Friday I'vening, May 25, 1838, at the residence of Dr. ('olby,

On motion, Dr. Colby was called to the Chair in the absence of the l'resident. The meeting was opened with prayer by the

Rev. Mr. Bruce. The Secretary's report of the last meeting was

read and accepted. On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appoin ted to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year. Dr. Bailey and Dr. Miles was appointed that committee.

Resolved, 'That a Committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia.

Christian Donaldson, and Augustus Hopkins, were appointed that Committee. In the absence of the Committee, Mr. Boyle, and the Rev. J. Blanchard, addressed the meeting.

The Committee on nominations made the following report which was accepted and adopted with amendments.

Dr. ISAAC COLBY, President. CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, 1st V. Pres. Dr. A. MILES, 2, V. Pres. E. B. Howells, Rec. Sec.

AUGUSTUS WATTLES, Cor. Sec. D. DE FORRESt, Treasurer.

Managers. Wm. Donaldson, James Boyle, G. Bailey, J. Blanchard. A. Hopkins, J. Melendy. S. A. Alley, T. Maylin, W. Johnson. J. C. Ludlow,

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following which was adoped with amend-

Resolved, That in assembling again for the annual election of Officers, this Society is filled with renewed humiliation and grief that the crying sin of slavery still remains unabated in the land, branding with infamy for cruelty and hypocrisy, a people professing to be Christians and Republicans, who proclaim to the world "that all men are born free and equal," while one sixth of the

and lawful means, to awaken our fellow citizens to a due sense of the enormity of this evil and to cause them like the immortal Jefferson, "to tremjust and Slavery exists."

phia, a city renowned for its obedience to law and love of order, is developed most clearly the feeble tenure by which the Right of the Freedom of Speech is held in this country.

Resolved, That in these disgraceful proceedings we see another glaring evidence of the despotism that is striving for the ascendency in our nation. In Russia, the Autocrat decides for his subjects when and what they shall speak and what they shall not speak. In the United States, the slaveholder and his friends claim to decide for freemen the time and tenure of their speech: against this worse than Russian despotism we solemnly pro-

by all the means calculated to promote this ob- der, but for the following reasons: ject.

Resolved, That the timid, feeble and apologetic fancy and language are taxed to caricature the meathe unmitigated reprobation of every friend of order and inalienable rights.

Resolved, That the destruction of Presses, the murder of Editors, the burning of Halls of Free Discussion, are the natural results of a determination to uphold slavery. In this system they germinate, and they can only have an end put to them, by the destruction of every form of it.

Resolved, That we look back with unceasing admiration upon the noble devotion, the truly christian trust in Providence, and above all upon the unconquerable resolution to serve his God whether living or dying, of the exalted Lovejoy, and in his course behold most conspicuously exemplified the unwavering fortitode and forgiving mildness of the follower of Christ and the friend of man.

Subscription papers were then circulated for the purpose of obtaining pledges to the Anti-Slavery funds for the ensuing year.

On motion the Society adjourned.

A. HOPKINS, SECO

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION,-It will be perceived that the State Society at its late anniversary, unanimously passed a resolution declaring its opinions unchanged in reference to that clause in the constitution of the Parent Society, which admits that Congress, by the Federal Constitution, has no right to legislate for the abolition of slavery

The Cincinnati Chronicle-Philadelphia Mob.

ticle from the Cincinnati Chronicle, published in placed it under the head of "Mob Press." another column. The editor of this paper is a College. Up to the time of his penning this singular article, he had maintained, we believe, a neutral position on the question of abolition. As an individual, he was understood to be opposed to our movements. His remarks on the Philadelphia mob, place him in a new position; he now stands in the attitude of an open enemy to abolition. In his estimation, our measures are "ultra," and our "chief ambition is to be notorious." Well-we are glad he has come out. Editors, especially, ought to know their own minds. We cannot abide men who profess neutrality on the antislavery question. They remind us of those to whom it was said, "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then, because thon art neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." Our new antagonist deserves special reprobation

for the sneering tone which pervades almost all retract them. his allusions to Abolitionists. The editor of the sion or settlement of great questions. Abolitionists are either right or wrong. If right, the solemn their professed rule of morality-"Love thy neigh- several gentlemen of color." bor as thyself;" and the foundation-principle of this Society, in regard to the riot and burning of ter boldness enough to indulge in bitter sarcasm Slavery Society, have lately published an Address a super-abundance of presumption as well as gather the following facts. depravity. But if they be wrong, if they be fanatics, their fanaticism is of too formidable a character to be put down by contemptuous treatment. The true patriot who believes them to be wrong, them than smart caricatures and pleasant allusions to the loves of Othello and Desdemona. If Abolitionism be fanaticism, as the editor of the Chronifundamental principles, our editor may find much | gogueical. for profitable reflection.

Resolved, That we feel called on for renewed might not also Fanaticism? Why might not En- it was arranged, that on the evening of Wednesnd redoubled exertions in the use of all christian thusiasm? It would be hard to prove that the de- day, a meeting should be held for this purpose luded religionist" [or Abolitionist] "even when virulent in an extreme degree, or when most absurd, is practically a more mischievous person than, ble for their country when they reflect that God is for instance, the adulterous despoiler of domestic peace, or than the rapacious dealer in human souls Resolved, That by the disgraceful riots and the and bodies. Let it be true that the Hypocrite" destruction of the Pennsylvania Hall in Philadel- [or the "notoriety" seeking Abolitionist] "is an odious being;-yes, but is not the Oppressor also detestable? And what has become of the philosophic impartiality of the Sage, (self styled,) who will spend his jovial hours at the table of the Cruel or the Debauched, while all he can bestow upon the victim of religious extravagance is the bitterness of his contempt?"

> High respect for the "rapacious dealer in human souls and bodies," and profound contempt for the Abolitionist, against whom the worst that can be alleged is, a fanatical zeal in behalf of human rights, are characteristics of a majority of our Northern Sages.

We have placed the Cincinnati Chronicle in company with the Greensburgh (Ia.) Repository. Resolved, That the apathy manifested by the a few mobocratic prints at the North, and one or public mind, when the freedom of Speech and the two of the same class at the South; and classed them Press, fundamental principles of our Government, all under the general head of "The Mob Press." are so frequently and violently assailed, calls for We have done this, not because we believe the redoubled exertions on the part of the friends of editor of the Chronicle would wilfully and delibfreedom to spread intelligence among the people erately become an advocate of violence and disor-

1. His reprobation of the mob is exceedingly feeble; it is chiefly contained in a single clauserebukes, sparingly dealt out against these riotous "the burning of the Hall is an unequivocal and popular aggressions by the Whig, Chronicle, and unresisted attack on the admitted rights of Ame-Republican, of this city, while at the same time rican citizens." Feeble as is such censure, it is rendered still more impotent as he proceeds to ensures and principles of the Abolitionists, deserve large on the grossness of the provocation given by Abolitionists.

2. He does not denounce the mob, but blames them; not because they committed an atrocious outrage on private rights, prostrated the laws, applied their torch to the Constitution itself; not because their deed has disgraced the country, tends to miure the cause of free principles abroad, and endangers the stability of our own institutions; -no, the burthen of his remarks is, the Abolitionists may now hold a jubilee, it will furnish Gatrison, Weld & Co. provision for a twelve month's successful campaign, the slave-states themselves regret it, it will abolitionize the Pennsylvania Legislature, it will hasten the slavery question to a rapid crisis. &c., &c. Was ever a more impotent rebuke? Can this editor see no right and wrong in the case? Can he find no better, no higher motives to urge in deprecation of violence, than that to mob us will make our cause flourish? What then-suppose that all this formidable train of nces did not result from mob-violence, ose that the mob could annihilate us by brute force, are we to understand that the Chronicle would then be consenting? Were we to judge from the editorial on which we are com-

menting, without any reference to what we have

hitherto known of its author, we should be com-

pelled to answer this question in the affirmative.

Because, therefore, the Chronicle rests nearly the

\*Natural History of Fanaticism.

whole weight of its disapprobation of the mob. on We hope our readers will not overlook the ar- grounds of policy, and not of right, we have

3. He magnifies the provocation, as he cho Professor of Constitutional law in the Cincinnati to term it, given by the Abolitionists, by misrepresentations, not wilful, we are sure, but still criminal, in so far as they were put forth hastily claimed to be entirely correct statements, and were directly calculated, if not designed, to palliate in popular estimation the acts of the mob.

He says, "a Convention of women lecturers assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the Republic. aided by the advice and assistance of a council of colored gentlemen." We deny this statement in whole and in part, and call on the author of it for his vouchers. An Anti-Slavery Convention of women, not of "women lecturers," assembled. A few of them were speakers, chiefly, we believe, of the Society of Friends. They did not assemble to deliberate on the affairs of the Republic, aided by the advice and assistance of a council of colored gentlemen." If the editor cannot support his statements, he owes it to the community to

He says further, that "For three days previous Chronicle ought to know that something more than to the arson, the Abolition Society held a grand a capacity for contempt is required in the discus- festival, in which they used up a large amount of the demagogue's ammunition-words. This they did too, in a very provoking manner. On the last truth of their doctrine-"That all men are created day, a large audience assembled, and in it appear with certain inalienable rights;" the divinity of ed a number of women as public lecturers, and

We regret that the editor of the Chronicle from their enterprise-That slavery under all circum- his love of caricature, or from carelessness, should stances is sin; lay claim to the profound reverence have fallen into so many mistakes. The Execuof every intelligent being, and he, who could mus- tive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Anti against men for their zealous advocacy of doctrines to their fellow citizens, respecting their own doings and principles so true and glorious, would manifest and those of the mob. From this Address we

On Monday, the newly finished Hall was open ed, and dedicated. Letters were read from several individuals of note, who had been invited to at Some at least of their principles are so sacred, their tend. A distinguished member of the bar in Philmovements are so important, their object is so adelphia, not an immediate Abolitionist, delivered vast, their zeal so strong and steadfast, their intel- the dedicatory address. The exercises of the afligence of so respectable an order, and their power ternoon and evening were, Lyceum Addresses and so rapidly growing, that their antagonists would do Discourses, and the advocacy of the cause of Tembetter to betake themselves to serious argument, perance by a Philadelphian, and a citizen of than content themselves with ill-judged sneers. Charleston, S. Carolina. So concluded Monday -no Abolition "grand festival" yet .- no using up should be prepared with other weapons against of the demagogue's ammunition yet-nothing "very provoking" vet.

On Tuesday, an appropriate dedicatory poem was recited, a speech delivered on the importance cle is doubtless pleased to regard it, it is a most and rightfulness of Free Discussion, and an appeal dangerous fanaticism, and we cannot see what made in behalf of the American Aborigines. It magnanimity or wisdom, there is in trifling with it. the afternoon the Lyceum occupied the building; In the following extract from a work,\* whose au- in the evening the right of Free Discussion was thor, in the knowledge of human nature, is at least advocated by a member of the Pennsylvania legisequal to a large majority of those regulators of lature, and the right of petition maintained by Alpublic opinion, who think more of statistics and van Stewart. Still-no grand Abolition festival, finance than they do of reformations in morals and nothing "very provoking," nothing very dema

On this day, however, the Anti-Slavery Con-"If Pride abhorrent as it is, and if Ambition, with vention of American women assembled in the both hands died in blood, and if the lust of wealth, saloon. We can discover nothing in the accoun making the weak its prey, and the sensual de- that gives any countenance to the pleasant stories sires, devoid of pity, are all to be gently handled, of the Chronicle. A strong desire having been and all in turns find patrons among sages-why expressed to hear some of their number lecture, Managers of the Hall, or of the State Society.

On Wednesday, the State Society (this editor's 'Abolition Society") met for the first time, and made arrangements for the transaction of business. In the morning a free and full discussion of Slavery, Emancipation, and Colonization was held, to a free participation in which advocates of every possible variety of sentiment on those topics, were invited. This, surely, was not "very provoking." A second session of the State Society, and a "calm and dispassionate address" on Slavery, by A. Stewart, occupied the afternoon. Doubtless, how- sently. ever, the editor of the Chronicle knows that this address was "very provoking," the testimony of those who were on the spot, to the contrary notwithstanding. And surely it savored not a little of demagogueism for the friends of freedom to hold a meeting in the afternoon for the transaction of business. In the evening, W. L. Garrison gave a short address, Maria W. Chapman made a few remarks, Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld delivered an impressive speech, two or three brief addresses besides were made, and the assembly at the usual hour was dismissed. Nobody but the editor of the Chronicle and a few kindred spirits would pronounce the eloquent sister of the lamented Grimke a demagogue. And as to the "demagogue's ammunition-words," being used in a "very provoking way," the mob did not wait to determine. They commenced their brutal assault just when the first female speaker began her remarks.

So much for this day's dreadful provocations. On Thursday, the session room was occupied at eight in the morning by a convention, called to devise means for the encouragement of requited labor. At ten, the Female Convention assembled in the saloon. "The same Conventions met in the saloon in the afternoon-one at two o'clock, and the other at four; the session of the latter continuing till near sunset. The evening was to have been occupied by a public meeting of the Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society. That evening the Abolitionists for the sake of peace were induced to forego their rights, and the Hall was burned down. And now in view of these facts, we ask, what becomes of the Chronicle's statements, that for three days previous to the arson, the Abolition Society held a grand festival, at which was used up a great amount of the demagogue's ammunitionwords-used up too in a very provoking way? The first part of the statement is false, and the rest is a mere caricature, the product of prejudice, and designed to show that after all, the mob could plead dreadful provocation in palliation of their atrocious

The concluding paragraph of this strange editorial is exceedingly discreditable.

"The drama inside of the building seems to have been a new edition of the loves of Othello and Desdemona; that outside, if played long enough, may terminate in a still greater tragedy.' Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The man

that can find heart to jest over the ruins of Free

Discussion, is fitter to fiddle with Nero than to

teach Constitutional law.

KIDNAPPING IN ILLINOIS.

Week before last we republished from the Peoria Register an account of a case of kidnapping in Jacksonville, Illinois. We regretted at the time, thatthe parties concerned in this brutal transaction were not named in the account. Men guilty of such deeds, should be held up to the withering gaze of an outraged community. We are glad therefore to avail ourselves of the privilege of publishing an extract from a letter written by a respectable citizen of Jacksonville, to a gentleman

"Some years ago, Gen. Hardin, of Frankfort, Kentucky ed, leaving a number of slaves, who became the propert this children, then (some of them yet.) minors. His wi of his children, then (some of them yet,) minors. His wi dow married Porter Clay, Esq., (brother of Henry Clay, Four years since, Mr. and Mrs. Clay removed to this place with their children, bringing at the same time two of the slaves, Robert and Emily. They have all resided here until the present time, and I am not aware that the condition of the colored persons has been a subject of enquiry until quite Since they have been here, some light has dawn ed upon the dark minds of Robert and Emily, and they b gan to think that in this free State they ought not to be slaves. About two months since they applied to a lawye in this town, who gave it as his opinion that they were enti-tled to freedom by the laws of Illinois. With his advice they left the service of Mrs. Clay, and have since been em-ployed by other persons in town. Last Wednesday, Robert was forcibly seized, in a remote corner of the town, by Charles Hardin and Marcus A. Chinn, (son and son-in-law of Mrs. Clay,) beaten, bound and gagged-carried to the house of Mrs. Clay-from thence in a carriage to Illinois ver, put on board a steam-boat, and taken as is said, to Kenucky, perhaps to a market."

WOMEN LECTURERS.—Some of our cotemporaries are giving themselves a great deal of needess trouble about our fair country women: they are lected to destroy the building after the Philadelphia so afraid of their violating the proprieties and decencies of life. We would advise such to mind their own business and rule well their own households. American women are as good judges of what is becoming their character and station, as American men. We should like to know whence an editor derives his authority to prescribe the metes and bounds of female delicacy, and, in case his arbitrary rules are violated, to lay down as the penalty, a straitacket and lunatic asylum. There is an impertinent arrogance in such a claim that we have not been able to attain to.

For one, we have never believed in the propriety of women lecturing publicly to promiscuous assemblages, as a general custom; but if they think proper to do so, we shall not question their right. I'hey are as much entitled to think freely and act in accordance with their own judgment, as are the lordly editors who seem to think that women are responsible to man alone, and not to God.

The custom, we are sure, will never become general one: the ordinances of nature occasionally allow of exceptions, but will not be subverted. While marrying and giving in marriage shall continue, the public actors on this world's stage will for the most part be men. No fear of the family constitution being broken up; no fear of the two sexes changing places. God has made this an impossibility, so that our panic-stricken editors may as well talk of something else. For a century at least to come, a vast majority of the women of America will be wives, mothers and daughters, and for one, we have not the slighest fear that they will ever become neglectful of the duties belonging to them in these various relations.

The editor who thinks otherwise, must be strangely ignorant of the ways of nature, and of the character of our country women.

ABOLITIONISTS!-Please forthwith to re- Lanning, of Fayette County. your pledges and pay your subscrip Those of you who have not yet pledged any thing gheny, for the coming year, send in your donations. A large number of Societies were unrepresented at clusive. The proceedings of Congress on the subject of withdrawing the proposition for annexation are interesting, our Anniversary: we hope to hear from them immediately-tell us what you intend to do for us. Money is what we want: our treasury is still in

PCORRESPONDENTS shall be attended to as oon as possible.

Long articles now crowd our paper, but they are necessary. We shall clear the board pre-

### Rev. Mr. Root at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5th, 1838. Dr. Bailey: The friends of the slave throughout Ohio will rejoice to learn that Rev David Root reached two thorough-going abolition discourses last sabbath afternoon and evening in the 6th and 2d Presbyterian churches in this city. All who heard his eloquent and touching appeal in the 6th church, were, as far as known, deeply moved in behalf of the slave. At the 2d church, (Dr. Beecher's) in the evening, I regret to say, a number of persons left the house not long after the text was announced. Mr. Root also held a meeting at the 6th church yesterday (Monday) at 11 o'clock.

Yours, &c., J. BLANCHARD.

### SUMMARY.

OFFICIAL FROM MONTSERRAT. -So stupid or so wilful are the conductors of the American newspapers, that we have to depend on English papers for our information of what is passing at our doors. Not one American paper that we have seen, has given publicity to the following official document

"Montserrat, 22 January, 1838. "I rejoice to inform you, that the repeat of the abotition laws passed both Houses of the Legislature, unanimously, on the 18th instant; declaring all classes of apprentices

"I am. Sir. "Your Excellency's most oh't serv't,
(Signed) "HENRY HAMILTON, (Signed)

"His Excellency, President.
"Sir W. M. G. Colebrook, Governor." A Barbadoes paper, of January 24, says of the above:

"This important change in the sentiments of the great andholders of that colony, has not been wrought by any mpulse of generosity towards the negro, but by a positive conviction that their own pecuniary interests would be be-nefited by it. Nor have they built their theory upon idle speculation. If proofs were wanting, Antigua would fur-nish them; but, coming nearer home, they have seen the advantage reaped by four sugar plantations in Montserrat, whose proprietors threw up the indentures of their people in 1835, soon after a resolution to adopt the very measure which is now proceeding so happily, had been lost in the House of Assembly by a majority of ONE."

LATE FROM BARBADORS .- Cheering change in favor er acknowledges the receipt of Barbadoes newspapers t

"The Barbadian assents, although with some reluctance to the immediate termination of the apprentice system, de-claring that many planters express their full conviction that the colony will thrive under the system of free labor, and that landed property has risen greatly in value. The Barthat lanced property has risen greatly in value. The Dar-badian also says that the apprentice system grows more vex-atious every year—that most of the planters avow their con-viction that its termination would promote their peace of mind—and that several influential members of the Legisla-ture, in both Houses, heretofore hostile to free labor, have now changed their opinions."

There are upwards or about 90,000 apprentices in Barbe loes, with 15,000 whites. See here, how the absurdities o gradualism are yielding to the experience of immediateism [Emancipator.

The two General Assemblies .- The chances of the slave, in the recent division of the General Assembly, may be gathered from the following notice of the New School section, taken from the Philadelphia Observer, the organ of that party. Under the date of Thursday morning, May 24, is

on the subject of slavery, reported, that the applicants, for pers. Whereupon the committee were discharged. The

"Adjou'rned to half-past 3 o'clock, this P. M. "Concluc'ed with prayer."—16.

The South token in its own Snare .- A letter from New Orleans says, that "the Brandon (Mississippi) Bank, has been razed to the ground by a mob, and that the same fate awaits the remainder of the Mississippi banks." This seems to have been the result of a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, which was got up "to take into consideration the course pursued by the banks." Thus are the people of the South falling into the pit which they themselve have dug for

"By advices from Barbadoes to April 30th, it appears th Colonial Assembly, with the Governor and Council, have determined upon giving complete emancipation to the slaves of that Island (eighty thousand) on August 1st ensuing.—

The Specie Circular .- The resolution that passed the Senate, repealing the far famed Specie Circular was received, in the House, May 29, and read, May 30, at the first meeting, it was called up. Mr. Boon moved to suspend the rules, which was carried, ayes, 112, nays, 24. The resolution was read twice, and the question that next came up was that resolution be ordered to a third reading. Mr. Boom called the previous question, and was sustained, ayes, 127. navs 27. The House decided that the third reading take place immediately. The bill was read. moved to recommit it, with instructions. Mr. Boon move the previous question, which cut off the amendment, and presented the question of the final passage of the resolu tion. - Cincinnatti Gaz.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 154 to 29.

On Thursday of last week, the Mariborough Chapel as dedicated at Boston. We are not aware of the sect to which it belongs; but suspicions being affoat in the old Cra-dle of Liberty that Abolitionism had a hand in it, a mob colbut having understood that the Mayor had provided three companies of Light Infantry, prepared for action with ball cartridges, the gentlemen motocrats, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," retired from the scene of action, and the supremacy of the law was maintained, to the no small chagrin, we presume, of those southern incendiaries, who infest our northern cities for the purpose of creating riots against the Abolitionists. We know the fact, that the first riot raised in New-York, on account of Abolition, and in which so much outrage was committed at Chatham Street Chapel, was set on foot by men from New-Orleans, South Carolina, &c.—Family Newspaper.

As we anticipated, measures are in trial to re-erect Pennsylvania Hall" more spacious and permanent than the one consumed. The land of Penn has been long since conecrated to liberty, and the sons who have been bred up on her soil will never see her fair form disfigured by the ruthless hand of the minions of slavery. They will now see the frailty of the tenure by which they hold their inalienable and constitutional rights, and that if they would make it secure, they must take their stand upon the ground occupied by the good, the great, and wise, of every nation and agehat of the Declaration of Independence - Christian

CONVENTION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA .-- We learn from the Pittsburgh Witness, that this body met at that place, on the 16th, and spent three days in deliberation, with much harmony and quiet. "A more nnmerous and respectable local convention has never convened in this city Measures were taken to place their faithful paper, the Wit-

ness, beyond embarrassment.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that Western Pennsylvania needs anti-slavery Lecturers, and it is recommended that the Executive Committee appoint a uitable number to labor in the twenty western counties

this state.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to tain a competent editor for the Witness, who shall devote his whole time to the duties of the station, and shall also

act as a general agent for this district. The following is the organization of the Convention:
President, Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana Co.

Vice Presidents, John Hannen, Esq. of Allegheny; Hon. Thomas M'Keever, of Washington Co.; John Young, of County; Rev. William Woods, of Mercer Co.; Andrew Hopkins of Favette Co.: Rev. W. A. Adair, o Erie County; Rev. Benoni Allen, of Westing Secretaries, Rev. William Norman M'Leod, Pittsburgh

Rev. Thomas Sproull, Allegheny. iness Committee, John Hannen, Esq. Chairman Rev. H. C. Howells, of Allegbeny; Rev. Samuel Williams of Pittsburgh; Rev. A. B. Brown, of Beaver; Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, of Washington; Dr. J. P. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh; Mr. William H. Scott, of Mercer; Mr. L. Burton,

of Mercer; Mr. S. M'Laughlin, of Washington; Mr. John Con.mittee of Finance, Henry Sterling, Pittsburgh : Dr. Joseph Gazzam, Pittsburgh; Rev. H. C. Howells Alle-

TEXAS .-- Our files of Texas papers are to the 12th in

### and we subjoin them

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to reconsider the vote of yesterday, upon that subject. After some nents, the votes were again taken on the resolution which was lost.

Ayes-Messrs. Brennan, Douglass, Gazley. Grant. Jones

of Brazoria, Jack, Menifee, Patton, Pontun, Rusk, Rowlett, Thompson and Thornton--13.

Noes-Messrs. Speaker, Branch, Burleson, Billingsly. Boyd, Griggsby, Hardeman, Hill, Linn, M'Kinney, Pierand, Swift, Whatt-14. It will therefore be seen that the proposition to withdraw

from the Congress of the United States the petition for annexation, has been negatived by a majority of one vote .-gence, precludes us from adding any comments save the expression of our entire gratification .- N. O. Bee. May 28.

Destruction of a British Steamhoot on Lake Ontario.

n an American port, by a mob!

By Canadian gentlemen direct from Toronto, who came assengers in the Milwaukie this morning, we learn that the British Steamboat Sir Robert Peel, plying between Kingston and Toronto, touching at the American ports on Lake Ontario, was attacked early in the present week stopping at French Creek in Jefferson county, N. Y., by a party of some fifty persons, blackened and otherwise dis guised, who took possession of the boat, robbed her of \$100, 000 dollars in specie, and set her on fire,

The outrage is attributed to the Canadian refugees in the vicinity of French Creek, in retaliation for the wrongs and ns of the Provincial Government which has driven oppressions of the Provincial Government white homes and confiscated their possessions. The respectable character of the gentlemen bringing the intelligence, leaves no room to doubt that the Robert Peel has been wantonly burned, though some of the details may be incorrect.—Cleaveland Herald, June, 2.

### NOTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING.

United Brethren, will be held on George street tween Plumb and Western Row, commencing the 16th of June at 3'clock, P. M. and continuing until Monday even-F. WHITCOMB. P. E.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

\$7 to 7 12 1-2 per bbl.

winear, -	- Go es bet pasts
Corn, -	- 40 c. " "
Oats, -	- 31 to 37 c. " "
Hay, -	\$15 to 18 per ton.
Hops,	12 to 15 c. per lb.
Coffee, Rio, -	13 1-2 to 14 1-2 per lb.
" Havanna,	12 1-2 to 15 per lb.
Tea, G. P.	80 to 85 "
" Imp.	80 to 85 "
" Y. H.	50 to 55
Sugar, N. O. hhd,	7 to 8 " per lb.
" Loaf,	16 1-2 to 18 "
Candles, sp.	37 to 40
" md.	12 to 13 "
" dp.	10 1-2 to 11 1-2 "
Butter,	12 1-2 to 15 "
Cheese,	8 to 9 "
Rice.	6 to 6 1-2 "
Salt,	62 1-2 to 68 3-4 per bush.
Coal.	12 1-2 to 14
PORK, Clear,	\$16 to 17 per bbl.
Mess,	13 1-2 to 14 "
Prime,	
Hams,	8 to 9 per lb.
Lard,	6 to 7 per lb.
NAILS,	6 c, to 10 per lb.
	a ct to to bet to.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE and LOT, an excellent busin nated in Fulton, near the Turnpike Gate, will be sold low and on reasonable terms, or will be exchanged for property in the country ten or fifteen miles from the city—Title indisputable. For further particulars enquire at this office Cincinnati, May 1, 1838.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE

A desirable FARM of 135 acres, situated near a M' Adamized road 10 miles from town, having seventy acres in cultivation, two orchards of Apple and Cherry trees: a stone house with 10 rooms, a cellar and three porches: a stone wood house: Also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar likewise a milk house, a frame barn and other out b uildings The land lies generally well for cultivation, and the soil is good. It is calculated for a dairy farm,

A FARM of 57 acres situated 40 miles from town upon a good road, with 45 acres in cultivation: an orchard of 5 acres of Apple and Peach trees, a frame house with 3 room nd a good frame barn 45 by 30 feet. The land is good and

A fertile FARM of 160 acres in Switzerland co. Indiana, having 80 acres in cultivation: a good two story brick house with 6 rooms and a cellar; a substantial frame barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees.— The land is level and the soil excellent.

A good FARM of 84 acres, stuated 12 miles from town upon a road, having 60 acres in tillage, the rest well timber-ed. The improvements consist of a good brick house with 4 rooms, a large cellar and a porch, also a brick smoke house. frame barn, a frame cow house for 16 cows, a frame wagor house and other out buildings; likewise an orchard of choice apple and pear trees. The whole farm is well fenced and

A FARM of 106 acres, situated 12 miles from town apon road, having 65 acres in culture, two log houses with 3 rooms each, a large frame barn and an extensive orchard of apple and pear trees. The land is good and favorably located for cultivation. It consists of rich bottom and upland.

An excellent FAR, Mof 340 acres, situated upon a good oad 8 miles from town, with, 200 scree, in cultivation he rest well timbered; two good orchards quince and peach trees, a stone house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also two comfortable frame houses; two frame burns, a frame cow house and other buildings. The land is rich, well located for tillage and watered with many springs. This is a superior farm.

A handsome Country Seat, with 58 acres of land, situated miles from town upon a good road, having an excellent two story Brick House, containing seven rooms, a kitchen and a cellar; also a Cistern and a Smoke House, and other outbuildings; likewise a tenant's. House, a commodious new rame Barn, a Stable, and an Orchard of 6 acres of choice Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, and Cherry trees. There are 0 acres of woodland; the rest is meadow or arable land .-The soil is rich; the buildings are new, and composed of the most substantial materials.

A FERTILE FARM of 115 acres, calculated for a country seat, located upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 80 acres in cultivation, an orchard of select fruit trees of various kinds, a garden well paled, a shrubberry of cedar and other ever-greens; a frame barn 50 by 30 feet; also a large Brick house with seven rooms, a hall, a cellar and a use, andother out buildings. The soil is rich, well watered

and located favorably for tillage. A COUNTRY SEAT with 32 acres of land, situated pon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in culture, the est in timber. The improvements consist of a frame house with 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cister and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is rich and

A beautiful ORNEE COTTAGE, situated 6 miles from town upon a good road, having 8 rooms, a cellar, and a portice on three sides; likewise a barn and other out buildings; also, a garden with many cedar and other ever-greens; and

15 acres of land. TWO ACRES OF LAND situated 2 miles from town. pon a M'Adamized road, with a brick house having 4 rooms.

cellar and a cistern. SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND upon the Lebanon arnnike, 3 miles from town, with 30 acres in cultivation, an ard of 70 to 80 trees, and several springs. The land

s rich and rolling. It has several eligible building spots. A desirable FARM of 230 acres situated 5 miles from own, upon a good road, having 180 acres in cultivation, at rchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and olum; a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and asparagus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms, also a milk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame barn, a brick smoke house and frame stables and cow houses. The land is rich and consists of fertile bottom and upland. It is a very fine farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or lairy, nursery and market garden purposes.

TWO ACRES of LAND one mile, and 4 acres 2 miles

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS . Alse, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city. Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale, Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full informs

tion, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon morts gage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the

eash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bunkers. English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and seld. Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estates

will incur no expense unless sales be effected. The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate
and Money Agent, Fourth st. East of Main.

INDIANA-CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION The undersigned, having been appointed, by the December County Anti-Slavery Society, a committee to correspond with other Anti-Slavery Societies and friends of emancipation, in reference to forming a State Anti-Slavery Society, for the state of Indiana, beg leave respectfully to call the at tention of the friends of the cause throughout the state to the subject. It is believed that the organization of a State Society, is indispensable to the prosperity of the cause in the state, and that it would very m ment. Experience teaches that the efforts of individuals, or of separate societies, are much cramped, and their influence exceedingly circum-cribed, without the aid of an organization that will enable them to concentrate their influence, by association and uniting their counsels and efforts for the promotion of the cause in which they may be engaged.

While many, in our sister states, are aroused, and are taking hold of the anti-slavery cause in good carnest-are investigating the subject of human rights—are exposing the sin and impolicy of slavery, before this great nation—are sin and impolicy of slavery, before this great nation—are urging the claims of the oppressed slave upon the southern conscience—and showing that no people can enslave their fellow men, without inflicting upon themselves the deepest injury;-Indiana, through inferior to none of her sister states, r sense of moral justice, her political acumen and integrity, or her generous feelings of philanthropy and patriotism, s yet in a great measure asleep on the subject of American slavery: no adequate means having been employed, by the riends of emancipation, to call into proper action her moral energies. But few anti-slavery prints circulate, or are read any where in the state; but few public lectures have heen given on the subject. The people want, and must have light.
We need able and efficient public lectures, whose business it shall be to call the attention of the community to the subject of slavery—to set forth the sentiments of anti-slavery men, and explain the nature and tendency of their measures in such way, as, if possible, to remove from the public mind that undue and hurtful prejudice which it is the lot of the friends of immediate emancipation to encounter, every where inthef ree states, on account of the slaveholding influence; to show the adaptation of the means employed to secure the objects intended, namely-the peaceable emancipation and moral elevation of the enslaved in our country, and also to secure hereby the best interests, both of their masters and the whole community. We need to have the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and other anti-slavery prints, widely circulated, and generally read, in order that the people may be brought to feel a lively interest in the subject; and in order that they may examine our weapons, which, indeed, are not carnal, but we trust mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of slavery, in our be-loved country. And it is not to be expected that any of those objects, so desirable, and so indispensable, can ever be so tully, if at all accomplished, without the aid of a State so-ciety. We would, therefore, in discharge of the duty en-oined upon us, beg leave to submit to the consideration of he friends of the cause in Indiana the following

Proposal. 1st. That measures be taken by Anti-Slavery Societies and friends of the cause throughout the state, to obtain and forward to the editor of the Philanthropist, against the 30th day of June next, the names of such citizens as wish a Convention to be called, in order to form a society for the state; and that the editor be requested to publish the names or num-ber of all such people the 15th day of June next; and if it shall appear, from the call, that the friends of the cause are desito form a State Society; then,

2d. The Convention, composed, if possible, of all who call for it, and all others who are like minded, shall meet at at — o'clock, in order to form the Indiana State Anti-Sia

SAMUEL DONNELL, sen. | Committee.

GLEZEN & SHEPARD, STEREOTYPE FOUNDERS No. 29 PEARL STREET, CINCINNATION I have a son, a little son, a boy just five years old, With eyes of thoughtful earnestness, and mind of gentl

They tell me that unusual grace in all his ways appears, That my child is grave and wise of heart beyond his child-

I cannot say how this may be, I know his face is fair. And yet his chiefest comeliness is his grave and serious a I know his heart is kind and fond, I know he loveth me, But loveth yet his mother more with greatful fervency. But that which others most admire, is the thought that fills

The food for grave enquiring speech he every where do

He scarcely thinks as children think, or talks as children Ner cares he much for childish sports, dotes not on bat of

But looks on manhood's ways and works, and aptly min

ics all: His little heart is busy still, and oftentimes perplext With thoughts about this world of ours, and thoughts about

He kneels at his dear mother's knee, she teacheth him

And strange, and sweet, and solemn are the words which h

Oh should my gentle child be spared to manhood's year like me. A holier and a wiser man I trust that he will be

And when I look into his eyes, and stroke his thoughtful

I have a son, a second son, a simple child of three; I'll not declare how bright and fair his little features be; How silver sweet those tones of his when he prattles on my

I do not think his light blue eye is like his brother's, keen. Nor his brow so full of childish thought as his hath eve

But his little heart's a fountain pure of kind and tende feelings.

And his every look's a gleam of light, rich depths revealing.

When he walks with me, the country folks, who pass us

the street, sweet.

A playfellow is he to all, and yet, with cheerful tone Will sing his little song of love; when left to sport alone. His presence is like sunshine sent to gladden home the

To comfort us in all our griefs, and sweeten all our mirth. Should he grow up to riper years, God grant his heart may

As sweet a home for heavenly grace as now for earthly And if, besides his grave, the tears our aching eyes mus

God comfort us for all the love which we shall lose in him

I have a son, a third sweet son, his age I cannot tell, For they reckon not by years and months where he ha gone to dwell

To us, for fourteen anxious months, his infant smiles were

And then he hade farewell to earth, and went to live i

I cannot tell what form is his, what looks he weareth now. Nor guess how bright a glory crowns his shining scraph

Are numbered with the secret things which God will

But I know, for God hath told me this, that he is now at

Where other blessed infants be, on their Saviour's loving of Newton's Principia, will not be uninteresting

Their lot may here be grief and fear, but his is certain

It may be that the tempter's wiles their soul from bliss may

But, if our own poor faith fail not, he must be ours forever. When we think of what our darling is, and what we still

must be : When we muse on that world's perfect bliss, and this world's misery:

When we groan beneath this load of sin, and feel this grief and pain.

Oh, we'd rather lose our other two, than have him here

We extract the following beautiful lines from "The Reliquary,"—a volume of poems by Bernard Barton, and his daughter Lucy. The young lady is no longer a Quakeress—she has exchanged the simplicity of her father's faith, for the gorgeous and formal splendor of Episcopacy; but the calm and benevolent impress of her early education, is seen upon all her poetical offerings.—Ed. Penn. Freeman.

CLARKSON AT WADESMILL. "Coming in sight of Wadesmill, in Hertfordshire, I so ate on the turf by the road-side, and held my horse. Here a thought came into my mind, that, if the contents of the Essay \* were true, it was time some person should see these calamities to their end. Agitated in this should see these calamities to their end. Agitated in this manner, I reached home. This was in the summer of 1795."—Clarkson's History of the Abolition, Vol. 1, p.

> A wanderer by the road-way side, Where leafy tall trees grow, Casting their branching shadows wide, Sits on the turf below.

Though rich the landcape, hill and plain Before him there outspread, One hand holds fast his bridle-rein One props his thoughtful head.

The flush of youth is on his brow, Its fire is in his eye : And yet the first is pensive now The latter nought can spy.

Does proud ambition's fitful gleam, Light up his soul within, Or fond affection's gentler dream, Prompt him love's bliss to win ?

For o'er the Atlantic main, His ear has caught the captive's groan, Has heard his clanking chain.

Nor less from Afric's land afar, Borne by the billowy waves The hideons din of sordid war, The shricks of kidnapped slaves.

The iron of that galling yoke, Has entered in his soul! How shall power's tyrant spell be broke, The sick at heart made whole!

Who e'en on Albion's far-famed isle. Where Freedom gives her laws, Nobly forgetting self the while. Shall live but for her cause?

Who, the apostle of her creed, Shall journey to and fro, Her universal rights to plead, And slavery overthrow!

"Thou art the man !" the prophet cried ; The awe-struck monarch heard; And while his heart with anguish sighed, Compunction's depths were stirred.

As clear, as vivid the appeal To freedom's champion given; And God himself has set his seal-The message was from heaven! Near half a century hath flown :

With years traced on his brow, More bent in form, more dim of eye, More faltering in his pace : But time has stamped in dignity

That way-side wanderer now

A venerable sage hath grown,

More than it reft of grace. And joy is his, age cannot chill, Memories it need not shun; The lone enthusiast of Wadesmill His glorious goal hath won?

Not vainly has he watched the ark Wherein his hopes were shrined, Nor vainly fann'd fair freedom's spark In many a kindling mind.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, LL D.

It gives us pain to announce the decease of our distinguished townsman, Dr. Bowditch, which took place yesterday (March 16th,) at one o'clock, after an illness of several weeks.

The death of this eminent man, will be felt in America, as a national loss. His name was identified with the science of his native country; and our national character with men of science abroad, is indebted to no one individual-with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Franklin-so much as to

Dr. Bowditch was born on the 26th of March 1773, at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts .-In his education, he had no other advantages than those afforded by the common town schools which at that period, were comparatively meagre and inadequate to the great purposes of disciplin ing and storing the mind with knowledge.

At the usual age, he was placed as a clerk, or ap prentice, in the store of a merchant, in Salem; and while in that situation, it is said, he used to employ his leisure time in his favorite science of Mathe matics, and various practical subjects connected with it.

His attention was directed, at an early age. the Principia of his great master, Newton, But, as this work was published in the Latin language which he had not then learned, he was obliged to begin his reading of it, by asking some of the Cambridge students, during their vacations, to explain it to him in English. He soon discovered, however, that his own knowledge of the subject, with the aid of the mathematical processes and dia grams, on the pages of the Principia, enabled him to comprehend the reasoning contained in the modern technical Latin of the work, more readily than he could do with the help of the superior knowledge which the University possessed of the Latin of Cicero and Virgil; and he was soon convinced that his shortest course would be to acquire a knowledge of the language for himself; which, by great perseverance, he accomplished, and was en-abled to read any work of science in it. And thus he was another instance, like that of the ancient Greek writer, who relates of himself that during his residence at Rome, he obtained a knowledge of the language of the Romans, by his knowledge of the subjects which they discussed in it. He afterwards learned French, for the purpose of having access to the treasures of French mathematical sci ence; and, at a late period of his life, he acquired some knowledge of the German language.

A little circumstance connected with his study

to the learned and the unlearned. The Latin copy Whate'er befals his brethren twain, his bliss can never of it, which Dr. Bowditch used, was presented t him by a mercantile friend in Salem, who made no pretension to science, and would never have thought of opening the work; but he had preserved it, in his little library of popular works, as a book that possibly might one day be of use to some person. By a remarkable coincidence of circumstances, the volume came to the knowledge of Dr. Bowditch: and his friend, upon being requested to lend it, with great liberality presented it to himthe man, who, above all others in the country, was the best able to make the most advantageous use of it. So far as great effects may be said to flow from small causes, what important consequences may have followed from the preservation of this single and apparently worthless volume, by an individua who could make no use of it! Dr. Bowditch sometimes alluded to this occurrence; and on the occasion of presenting a copy of his La Place to a friend-who declined taking it, because he was no better able to read it, than his mercantile friend could the Principia-delicately insisted upon its acceptance, and, in the last resort, reminded his friend, that if not useful to him, personally, it might, perhaps, be placed in the hands of some one, to whom it might be as valuable as the copy of the Principia had been to himself.

Dr. Bowditch did not remain long in the situaion of a merchant's clerk. His mathematical talent, in a town eminently distinguished for nautical enterprise, could not fail of being called into exercise, in connection with the art of navigation; and a large portion of the well known skill of the navigators of Salem, may justly be considered as the fruits of the instruction which may b traced, directly or indirectly, to his scientifie acquirements. He was, besides, a practical navigator himself, for a few years; principally, if not ex-clusively, in the East India voyages, which gave him the most favorable opportunities of rendering his mathematical studies practically useful to the nautical interest of his country.

At that period, the common treatise on navigation, was the well known work of Hamilton Moore; which has occasioned many a shipwreck, but which Dr, Bowditch, like other navigators, was obliged to use. But, upon examining it, in his daily operations, he found it abounding with blunders, and over-run with typographical errors, particularly in the Nautical Tables, in which, above all parts, of the work, great accuracy was indispensable; of these last errors, many hundreds, of more or less importance, were corrected in his early revisions of the work. He published several editions of Moore's work, under that author's name; but the whole fabric at length underwent so many changes and radical improvements by the addition of new, and the rejection of old and worthless matter, as to warrant his publishing it under his own name: and the work of Moore, is now only remembered from its having been super-

seded by "Bowditch's Navigator." It may be added, that he was enabled to give th greater accuracy to this work, by means of a colection of manuscript journals, of his seafaring townsmen, preserved in the valuable East India Society's Museum, in Salem. By a rule of that association-which is believed to have been proposed by Dr. Bowditch-each member was required to carry with him, on every voyage, a blankbook, methodically arranged, for the purpose of keeping a journal of observations and remarkable occurrences; the journals, (now amounting to many volumes.) to the end of the voyage, were returned to the Museum; and they form a repository of innumerable observations in nautical and geographical science, not to be found in any other sources.

In connection with this part of the subject, it should be further observed, that Dr. Bowditch also learned societies, in Europe and he was one of the employed himself during several seasons, (1805, 6 '7.) in making an elaborate hydrographical survey of the harbor of Salem, with the adjacent harbors of Marblehead, Beverly and Manchester; of which he published an admirable chart of surpassing beauty and accuracy. With such extraordinary exactness was this laborious work performed, that the pilots of the port discovered, and were the first to observe to the author, that many of their land marks-which, however, Dr. B. did not know to be such—were in fact laid down with such per-fect accuracy in the survey, that the various ranges ance in whatever he undertook to accomplish; his on the chart, correspond with the utmost possible percision, to those of the natural objects them-

The ardor and perseverance which distinguished Dr. B. through life, were very early conspicuous in the prosecution of his mathematical and philosophical studies. While his pecuniary means were very limited, he used to make copious abstracts of the scientific papers in that immense repository, the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. This labor was continued through many years; and the numerous large volumes of these manuscript abstracts, in his library, embracing a great portion of that whole work, still remain the testimonials of his untiring ndustry and zeal in the cause of science.

During a large part of his life, he was a princ pal contributor to the Memoirs of the American Academy; and it is unnecessary to add that his communications are among the most important in that work. He is, also, author of a few reviews

in the leading journals of the time. In the year 1806, at the particular instance, as it was said, of the late Chief Justice Parsons-whose extraordinary attainments included a knowledge of the higher branches of Mathematics-Dr. Bowditch was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of Cambridge. He could not, however, be persuaded to accept the office; principally, it is believed, if not wholly, from an apprehension, that the circumstances of his not having been educated at that University, might render the discharge of his duties less satisfactory to himself than he could wish. Those who knew him best, however, often remarked upon his extraordinary power of communicating instruction in the clearest manner. And Chief Justice Parsons as competent a judge in the case as could be found in any country, has said to the writer of this notice, that of all the men he had known, he had never found one who could make any mathematical proposition so transparently clear and intelligible, by mere oral statement, without a dia rram or figures, as Dr. Bowditch could. It may also here be added, that Dr. B. had the highest respect for the great mathematical attainments of Chief Justice Parsons; and it may be interesting to many persons to know, that under the Rules of Lunar Observations, in the "Practical Navigator," Dr. B. has introduced an improved method of con recting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun or a star, which was suggested by that great man, whom he justly characterises as "eminently distinguished for his mathematical acquirements

It should have been before stated, that after quitting the life of a navigator. Dr. B. held the office of president of a marine insurance company, in his native town, for several years; until, upon the establishment of that well known and invaluable institution, the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, in Boston, his talents were deemed indispensable in its organization and management; and he was invited to take charge of it, under the title of its Actuary. The great exactness of cal-culation, and the order and precision introduced by him into that institution, will long attest the com prehensiveness of his views, and his facility in the practical management of its affairs.

On the occasion of leaving his native town, to enter upon this new office, his townsmen spontaneously united in a public dinner, as a testimonial of their respect and grateful recollection of his eminent services to his country, and of his great pri-

While he resided in Salem, he undertook his well known translation of La Place's Mecanique Celeste, accompanied with his invaluable Commentary upon it.-This truly gigantice task was begun in the year 1815, and has been the steady occupation of his leisure hours, to the time of his death-His elucidations and commentaries, while they show him to have been as thoroughly master of that mighty subject as La Place himself, will make that great work-the most profound of modern times-accessible to innumerable students, who. without such aid, would be compelled to forego the

use of it. The labor of translating and commenting on the whole of that work, had defied the zeal and industry of the scientific men of Great Britain; and one of their leading journals gives due credit to America, for this extraordinary and honorable achievement in the cause of science, which had not been accomplished by any individual among the numerous scientific associations of Great Brit-

"The idea," says the journal alluded to, "of undertaking a translation of the whole Mecanique Celeste, accompanied throughout with a copious running commentary, is one which savors, at first sight, of the gigantesque; and is certainly one which. from what we have hitherto had reason to conceive of the popularity and diffusion of mathematical knowledge, on the opposite shores of the Atlantic we should never have expected to have found originated, or, at least, carried into execution, in that quarter. The part actually completed, (the first volume,) is, with few and slight exceptions, just what we could have wished to see-an exact and careful translation into very good Englishexceedingly well printed, and accompanied with notes appended to each page, which leave no step in the text, of moment, unsupplied, and hardly any material difficulty, either of conception or reason ing unelucidated.

The progress of Dr. Bowditch's last illness was so unremitting, that he was not able to complete the final revision of the whole of this great work .-He had, however, corrected the last sheets of the fourth volume, a few days before his death, and while his physical powers were scarcely capable of executing what his clear and unclouded intellect dictated. The fifth, and only remaining volume is comparatively, of little importance, and it would probably have had but slight revision, even if he had survived.

On this great work, Dr. Bowditch's fame. throughout the scientific world, will ultimately rest. And, surely, the most lofty ambition could not desire a more solid and lasting monument, which will endure until that day of desolation shall arrive. when no one of the human family shall remain to contemplate the mighty fabric of those heavenly systems, whose structure and laws are inscribed

upon it. The long stud of the French mathematicians, in connection with Dr. B.,s labors on La Place's work, had given him a partiality for the French or Continental Mathematical School, so far as that may be said to differ from the English. And on one great question, which, in the age of Newton, raised such a furious tempest of altercation between the English and Continental Mathematicians-the quarrel between Newton and Leibnitz for the immortal invention of the differential calculus-Dr. Bowditch did not consider Newton as the exclusive discoverer, but, as the more candid of all parties now generally agree, that he and Leibnitz were both original discoverers of that wonderful method of analysis; and that neither of them was method of analysis; and that neither of them was a plagiarist from the other, as each had been illiberally called, while the controversy was raging.

The reputation of Dr. Bowditch was such that by Mrs. Child, and worthy the compiler.

learned societies, in Europe and he was one of the few Americans who have been Fellows of the Royal Society of London. In his native state he has for some years been the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which is indebted to him for a large share of the reputation is has enjoyed.

Such is a brief outline of the intellectual charac er and scientific labors of this eminent man. It need only be added, that in social life he was distinguished for rigid integrity, extraordinary energy manner was ardent, and indicative of that warm heart which has now ceased to throb for those friends who enjoyed the happiness of his society; his deportment was, in an extraordinary degree. unaffected and simple; and he had a frankness in expressing his opinions, which an age of artificia civility would feel to be a standing reproof of its own heartlessness, and would hardly consent to

rank among the virtues.

How saddening is the reflection, that these high intellectual and moral endowments, from which we had fondly, perhaps unreasonably, hoped for still further benefits to the world, should now lie poweress, prostrate, and in ruins before us! Never has there been an individual in our country, solely devoted to the pursuits of science, and the tranquil walks of private life, and shunning the al lurements of that political notoriety, which is the distempered and all-absorbing passion of the day, whose death has been more generally and deeply lamented.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit: We read his history in a nation's eyes.

And the demonstrations of sorrow in every face, are at once a spontaneous homage to science, and heartfelt tribute to eminent private worth.

### Sugar Beet.

"In the Chronicle, I see frequent mention of the Sugar Beet as a valuable root for cattle. I find that ruta baga will not do for milch cows. The butter will taste of the turnip. Some of us, in this region, have determined to try the Beet. But we find no direction in the Chronicle for its culture.-You would much oblige us, therefore, if you would insert in the Chronicle, some particular for the raising the sugar beet-To what soil is is dosted? What time should it be planted? How thickly planted? When harvested and how preserved

Answer .- 1. A deep, rich loam is the best; but ny soil that can be made mellow, will answer well. A very dry soil does not yield so large beets, but sweet and nutricious ones. The sol should be free from stones, and well pulverized to a good depth, that the root may pierce it freely and grow smooth and handsome.

2. Plant any Mtime in ay,-according to the sea son. In common season, the beets will do well if planted as late as the first of June; and we have seen them of a good size (but not ripe) from seed planted a month later.

3. Plant in rows 24 or 30 inches apart; and leave the beets 10 inches from each other in the rows. Beginners are apt to leave them too thick The ground should be well manured before plant ing;-coarse yard manure is as good as any. A good way is, to plough and then harrow the land. Then, at a second ploughing, put 3 or 4 inches of coarse manure into every other furrow; and then make your rows directly over the manure. Make the holes 5 inches apart, and an inch deep. This may be done readily by a light wheel with pegs in the circumference. Drop two capsules into each hole; and then cover them,-which is easily and quickly done by running a wheel along the row, that of a common wheel-barrow for instance.)-Before planting, pour warm water on your seed and let it soak at least 24 hours; and no matter i three or four days.

.4. The weeds must be kept down, and the soil mellow, by the use of the plough, cultivator, or hoe; and the plants must be early thi as to leave only 1 in 10 or 12 inches.

5. Gather your crop as soon as ripe,-i. e. as soon as the lower leaves begin to turn vellow and fall off. They are best preserved, in Vermont, in a cellar; -either your house cellar: or, if you raise large quantities for your cattle, in one made for the purpose under or near your barn .- Vermont Chronicle.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

ANTI-SLAVERY WORS.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, Cincinnati. JAY'S INQUIRY: 206 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37 1-2 cts. An iniquiry into the character and tendency of the Am ization and American Anti-Slavery Societies, By William Jay, of Bedford, New York, son of the celebrated John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States. This book is in two parts. The first contains copious extracts from the laws, besides being the best Manual, which is now for sale, exhibiting the odious and redulsive character of Colonization. The second part unfolds the principles of anti slavery societies, answers objections to them, and by historical facts and unanswerable arguments, shows their adapta ion to theend in view, and the glorious consequences which nust follow from their adoption. It gives much useful in-ormation, respecting St. Domingo, and the working of the

CHARLES BALL. 517 pp. \$1 25. This is a story, told by himself of a Man who lived 40 years in Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, as a slave, under various masters, and was one year in thenavy, with Commodore Barney, during the late war. Containing an account of the manners and usages of theplanters and slave-holders of the South, a description of the condition and treatnent of the slaves, with observations upon the state of morals amongst the cotton planters, and the perils and sufferings of a fugitive slave, who twice escaped from the cotton co try. This is a work of thrilling interest, by some considered

Every abolitionist should read both of the preceding works. if he would understand how slavery, like a heavy mill stone, not only crushes the man, but grinds and man gles every fibre of his heart, white its victim lingers out a living death GODWIN ON SLAVERY. 258 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 50.

Lectures on Slavery, by Rev. Benjamin Godwin, D. D. The writer of this is well known by his work on atheism, thich has been very extensively and justly admired, for its cogent arguments, copious information, pure style and amiable temper. His work on slavery is remarkable for its clear and nethodical arrangements, its glowing eloquence, and its abunance of facts. It has been said by some who have read its that it has all the enthusiasm and romance of a novel, and produces the same inense interest with a highly wrought work of fiction, beside having the advantage of its being a description of scenes inreal life, instead of being a mere fancy

THOMPSON'S LECTURES AND DEBATES. 190

pp. 12mo, cloth. 50 Lectures of George Thompson with a full report of the Lectures of George Thompson with a full report of the discussion between him and Mr. Borthwick, the pro slavery agent, held at the royal amphitheatre, Liverpool, (Eng.) and which continued for six evenings with unabated interest. The book is enriched by an exceedingly interesting preface of more than 30 pages, by Wm. L. Garrison, giving a brief exceeding of Mr. Thompson's labors. The whole work gives on's labors. The whole work gives account of Mr. Thompson's labors. The whole work gives us a vivid conception of the case and completeness with which Mr. Thompson demolished the extended rampart of slavery, crected with great offortby the hired champion of the slaveholders. The speech in which he cuts up coloniza-tion is worth the price of the book, MRS. CHILD'S APPEAL. 216 pp. 12 mo. cloth. 37

An Appeal in favor of that class of Americans called Afri cans. By Mrs. Child, Author of the Mother's Book, Fruga Housewife, &c. With two engravings. Second edition, re vised by the author.

This is an excellent work for those who have read little or

the subject. It is very valuable for its historical information interesting anecdotes, calm reasoning, and vivid exhibition of the pernicious effects of *Slavery*, the safety of immedia emancipation, and our duties in relation to the subject. THE FOUNTAIN, Little Quarto plain, 19, gilt, 25.

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 159 Main

To Country Merchants!
BOOK AND PAPER STORE.

TRUMAN & SMITH,

between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.

Have a constant supply of Books in every deport Literature and Science, at reduced prices. Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS AND STATIONARY, at wholesale and retail, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

School Books, in any variety and quantity, at Easter

School Books, in any variety and prices.

Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 mo., plain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, in common use, also a common variety of Hymn Books.

Miscellaneous Works, consisting of Travels, Histories, Biographies, Memoirs.

New Publications, on every subject of interest, regularized immediately after publication.

New Publications, on every support of the Publication of the Publicati Writing and Printing Paper, and Writing Ink, Wafers Sealing Wax, and every article of STATIONARY.

Book-Binders Stock, consisting of Leathers, Boards Gold Leaf, and all other Binding Materials STEAM SCOURING AND CLOTHES-DRESSING EMPORIUM.

The subscriber continues to carry on the Steam Scour ing business, at his old stand on Walnut street, between 3rd and 4th, and respectfully returns his thanks to the cit izens of Cincinnati and vicinity, for their former patronage and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a continuous of their former patronage. inuance of their favors. His mode of renovating is upon tinuance of their favors. His mode of renovating is upon the most approved plan. He assures the public that he will extract all kinds of Grease, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without injury, by means of a composition that he uses expressly for that purpose.—Coat collars cleaned without altering their shape, and lost colors restored.

Ladies habits, table-clothes and garments of all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best possible style.—This he promises to perform at the day.

tions, done at the shortest nouce, and style.—This he promises to perform or no pay.

CHARLES SATCHELL.

Cincinnati, July 26, 1837.

N. B. Gentlemen's cast-off clothing bought. COOPER'S WARE MANUFACTORY. 400 Barrel and Staff Churns. 200 Nests Tubs, 100 dozen Wash Boards, 1000 Wooden Bowls, Also—Measures, Baskets, &c.

The Subscribers having now a good and extensive stocy of the above articles of their manufacture on hand, offer to sll any quantity on time for good City paper.
ALSO— Tar, Hops, Brooms, Manilla Mats.

100 Kegs Tar, 30 Bales Hops, 20 dozen Manilla Mats, superior article, with Grocise of every variety, Wholesale and Retail. EMERY & HOWELS Main qetween 5th & 6th streets, Cincinnati

AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

EDWARD WEED, Financial Agent, O. A. S. S. M. R. Robinson, is hereby duly authorized to act gent for the Philanthropist and collect Pledges, and Don tions for the Ohio A. S. Society.

Wm. Smith and Hiram Elmer are authorized to act travelling agents for the Philanthropist, and are recommended to the confidence of the public. Lecturers, employed by the O. A. S. S. and its auxiliaries, are also authorise subscriptions for the Philanthropist. OHTO.

A. B. Wilson, Greenfield. Daniel Osborn, Peru, Delaware co. Andrew Black, New Concord, Musk. co. A. A. Guthrie, Putnam. "
Merrick Starr, Mt. Pleasant, Jeff. co. Rev. John Walker. New Athens. Harrison co. Jos. A. Dugdale, Cortsville, Clark co. Saml. G. Meek, P.M., Goshen, Cler. co. Sami. G. Meek, F.M., Goshen, Cler. C. B. Huber, Williamsburg. "Davis Fuller, Hartford, Trumbull co. Gco. Hazlip, P.M., Gustavus. "C. G. Sutliff, Vernon. "

Riverius Bidwell, Kinsman, Rev. Sydney S. Brown, Fowler Chester Birge, Vienna. John Kirk, Youngstown.
Jas. Adair, Poland.
C. R. Fowler, Canfield. Ralph Hickox, Warren.

Chas. Clapp, Ravenna, Portage co. Lewis Rice, Cleveland, Cuyahoga co. Ezekiel Folsom, O. City. "Rev. John Monteith, Elyria, Lorain of Thos. S. Graham, Clear Creek, Richland co. A. S. Grimes, Mansfield. Alex. Alexander, Antrim, Guernsey co. B. Reynolds, Felicity. W. G. Gage, Neville, Henry Wier, Lewis P. O. Brown co. Simeon Bearce, M. D. Decatur, "

J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, Rev. Jesse Lockhart, Russelville, Hiram Burnett, Winchester, Adams co. Rev. Dyer Burgess, West Union,
Saml. C. McConnell, New Petersburg "
Adam Wilson, Greenfield, Highland co.
Joseph A. Morton, Salem Congregation " Jos. F. Garretson, Malaga, Monroe co. L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co. Jno. C. Eastman, Washington Ct. House Dr. M. C. Williams, Camden, Preble co.

Artemas Day, Hibbardville, Athens co. Hiram Cable, Amesville, Athens co. Dr. W. W. Bancroft, Granville. N. Hays, Bainbridge, Ross co. Rev. Daniel Parker, New Richmond. David C. Eastman, Bloomingburg.

Jos. S. Waugh, Somereville, Butler co. Jos. Templeton, Xenia.
Daniel B. Evans, Ripley.
Thomas P. Park, Lewis, Brown county. David Powell, Steubenville. Geo. H. Benham, Oberlin. F. D. Parish, Sandusky. Samuel Hall, Marietta, Col. Thomas Heaton, Wellsville. Henry Harris, Ashtabula. C. R. Hamline, Hudson. O. Wetmore, Cuyahoga Falls Raphael Marshall, Painesville. Robert Hannna, Cadiz.

George McMillan, Logansport.
Rev. James Worth, Springhill.
Andrew Rebisson Andrew Robison, Jr., Greensburg es Ritchey, Franklin, Dr. Jam James Morrow, South Hanover. Wm. Beard, Liberty.

John Lincoln, Cambridge City.

Dr. Thomas A. Brown, Carrollton J. Brown, Jerseyville, Willard Keys, Quincy. Elizur M. Leonard, Ill. Miss. Institute. Porcius J. Leach, Vermillionville. Elihu Wolcott, Jacksonville. Rev. Robert Stewart, Canton. P. B. Whipple, Atton. Rev. James H. Dickey, Hennepin.

Wm. Keys, Quincy, Peter Vanarsdale, Carrollton. Rev. Romulus Barnes, Washington. Mr. Grosvenor, Pekin. Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Lisbon. J. M. Buchanan, Carlinville. Joshua Tucker, Chester. B. B. Hamilton, Otter Creek. Fred. Collins, Columbus, (Adams co.)

A. B. Campbell, Galena.

Aaron Russell, Peoria.

Wm. Holyoke, Galesburg. MICHIGAN.
Alexander McFarren, Detroit. Henry Disbrow, Monroe. Rev. John Dudley, Flint River. E. V. Carter, St. Clair. B. G. Walker, Grand Rapids

RHODE ISLAND. Josiah Cady, Providence. R. G. Williams, New York City.

S. Lightbody, Utica.
Rev. C. B. McKee, Rochester.
Aaron L. Lindsley, Troy. PENNSTLVANIA. Rev. H. C. Howells, Pitteburgh. Benjamin S. Jones, Philadelphia

MASSACRUSETTS.

REMOVAL.

EMERY & HOWELLS,

Have Removed their Cooper's Ware Manufactory and Orocery business, to their new stand on Main street, near Front, West side, where they have on hand of good material and excellent workwamship, and offer to sell on con-

nient terms.

500 Barrel and Staff Pine and Cedar Churns.

300 Nests Tubs, 300 Cedar Buckets, 50 Doz. Painted Buckets,

50 Doz. Butter prints and Butter Ladles. 50 Doz. Ladies Travelling and Market Baskets

30 Bales Hops, 500 Boxes Cigars,

30 Doz. Manilla Mats-superior article. 20 Boxes Sperm Candles, 200 Kegs Tar, with a general variety of Cordan

roceries, &c. &c. We will also give Groceries, Cooper's Ware, or any other kind of goods in exchange for articles of country produce

20 or 30 Barrels country Sugar wanted immediately. EMERY & HOWELLS. Main st., near Front, west side.

C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE &

N. B.—A large assortment of the above goods kept constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail on the most favorable terms.

48—tf.

3 Hhds. of frash Sugar Beet Seed of the most approved kind and latest importation from France. Price One Dollar per lb.

C. DONALDSON & CO. No. 18, Main street, Cincinnation

From the Daily Cincinnati Whig MILES' TOMATO MEDICINE.

We desire the attention of the public to the advert in our paper of to-day, relative to Dr. Miles' Tomato Medicine. Much pains have been taken by many to make the public believe that this medicine contains calomel; but the present advertisement proves the contrary. We believe that there is no quackery nor decept ion in it, but that it is the result of a most valuable discovery. Its proprietors do not recommend it as a cure-all, but only as a complete substi-tute for calomel devoid of all the deleterious consequences

which the latter so often produces. We have before us a pamphlet containing various testime-nials in its favor, from several distinguished physicians, and numerous private individuals of high respectability—all ex-pressing their confidence in, and approval of its qualities. pressing their confidence in, and approval of its qualities.—
The proprietors of the medicine do not hesitate to explain to regular physicians all its component parts, which of itself, proves conclusively, that there is no quackery about it. The only secret concerning it, consists in the manner of obtaining and compounding the medical properties of the vegetable from which it derives its name. And if in reality it is, as we have received doubt. we have no reason to doubt, a complete subtitute for the beneficial qualities of calomel, what a transcendent achievment the inventors and proprietors have accomplished in medical science! They deserve, and will doubtless receive

We have, ourself, given the medicine a trial with the most efficacious results, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the patronage of the public.

lation in this city, for some months past, that, MILES COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO contains CALOMEL, or some other mercurial preparation, and

frequently salivated those making use of it.

These reports have at length reached the Eastern cities,

Reward of \$1,000 to any person or persons, who will now contain, or ever has contained, (when sold by their

The proprietors of the extract claim, that it is a substitute for Calomel, that will it produce all the Good Effects of the mercurial, unaccompanied by any of

When the claims of the Tomato medicine were first published to the world, many persons who had been in the habit of using calomel themselves, or in their families, were in-

Sui-generis Article, the operation of which could not be similated by any other medicine, they, honestly, though in-correctly, concluded that Calomel was one of the active inredients of the pills-

Substitute for Calomel.—This will appear more decidedly by a comparison of the effects of the two substances, and noting the points in which they agree and disagree.—
When Calomel is taken in a form and quantity sufficient to

Hepatic and other Visceral Obstructions; ng the torpidity of the extreme vessels, producing a overcoming the torpidity of the extreme vessels, producing softness of skin, and a mild perspiration. These are the ef

Calomel given in doses calculated to produce its specific effect upon the constitution, operates as a mild stimulants to every fibre of the body, gradually changing the action, or establishing a new one incompatible with the morbid actions that constitute the disease; when taken in this manner its effects are apt to fall suddenly and with great energy upon contain parts of the glandular angle of the contains the contains a section (account to the contains a section (account certain parts of the glandular system, (especially the stimulating them to excessive action, accompanied with pro-fuse salivation, swelling of the gums, looseness of the teeth, and occasionally with consequences of the most frightful character! The same unpleasant effects not unfrequently

Stimulant and Alterative. and every vessel, nerve and fibre of the body will be brought under its influence, if its use be continued for any considera ble length of time; but it has no tendency to dangerous irregularities of action. Its exciting power is NEVER determined upon particular parts of the glandular system; it acts on the glands with an equal intensity, so that

A medicine thus efficient, bearing such a striking analogy in its therapeutice effects, on all the adominal viscera, to Calomel, and yet containing

Not a Particle of that or any other mineral whatered?

Multiplied thousands upon thousan have used, and are now using this medicine, with the Happlest Effects, in all the various diseases in which Calomel is indicated; and nors have experienced the and effects sometimes produced by this article. Thousands more would no doubt use it, were it not for the above-

Slanderous Reports. pinion that, which is a people who are hostile to the less fully appreciated, people who are hostile to the calomel will no longer be induced in self-defence, to use of Calor

take up with the hosts of Quackeries and Nostrums, that at this time flood the country.

This medicine is put up in convenient form for family use,

One of the Proprietors and General Agent corner of April 26, 1838.

CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

SUGAR BEET SEED.

he thanks and benedictions of the whole human family.

1.000 Dollars Reward .- Reports have been in circu-

and been industriously and extensively disseminated there, by interested individuals. It is not presumed that professional gentlemen are culpable in this matter; for such would hesitate to give currency to opinions unsupported by suffi-cient evidence. 'The delicate tests of the chemist would long ere this have detected the presence of mercury, if there had been the slightest admixture of it under any of the extract.

These rumors, therefore, must have originated with the ig

norant and the designing; but they are not the less prejudicial to the public interest.

The proprietors of this valuable medicine now feel called upon to take means to convince the public of the falsity of these rumors. They therefore offer a

Calomel. Or any other mercurial peparation whatever.

the unpleasant consequences that so frequently follow is

duced to make a trial of it; and observing a very striking similarity in the operation of the two substances, and be-lieving that Calomel was a sort of

Yet they did Not Salivate.-The explanation of this is perfectly plain, and furnishes strong evidence in confir-mation of the CLAIM of the medicine to be a

ensure its cathartic operation, it effectually removes the morbid contents of the stomach and bowels, relieves removes congestion, and the morbid action and fever depend-ing upon it. Its influence is also extended to the surface,

Successful in its operation. These are the effects of Tomato medicine, with this difference—the Tomato medi-cine will determine more thoroughly to the surface, and consequently its operation will be followed with Less Debility and Irritability.

follow its administration in larger quantities. This prepara-tion of Tomato also acts as a universal

Salivation is not to be apprehended.

must be, and is a great desideratum with the people throughout the whole length and breadth of the American continent. and cannot be too highly appreciated.

The proprietors and friends of this medicine generally, are that, when it shall have become known, and

and sold by druggists generally in this and other cities in the U. S.; and also by agents specially appointed in the small

Applications for larg supplies, and for agen rth and Main sts., Cincinnati.